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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—369—

Politics of Europe.

Persuaded that a considerable portion of our readers must take an interest in the City Politics of the English Metropolis, we lay before them to-day an account of the proceedings at the Election of the Lord Mayor. Mr. Alderman Waithman, it appears, secured a majority of voices among the Livery, but Mr. Heygate was preferred by the Court of Aldermen.

London, October 21.—*Governor General of India.*—The resignation of Mr. Canning of the Governor Generalship of India, on his appointment to be "the Minister," in the House of Commons, has called forth several candidates for the prospective vacancy; and so numerous have they become, owing to the amalgamation of parties, or rather of "Parliamentary interests," in the present Ministry, that no ordinary difficulty has arisen in making the selection. Lord William Bentinck has the Portland, and, consequently, the Canning interest; but it seems that there is no disposition to make such interest too strong in the administration:—at all events, there is not, at the present moment, much expectation that Lord Wm. Bentinck will become the Vice-regent of India. The same remark applies, according to like rumours in the "political circles," to Lord Amherst's claims.

Another party has been named, and with much stronger motives, especially with a particular party, of recently increased title and consequence in the Houses of Parliament, to adopt the nomination—namely, Mr. Manners Sutton, the son of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and now Speaker of the House of Commons. If this appointment were to take place, there would then, of course, be a vacant chair; and the desire and ambition of Mr. Charles W. Wynn to become the Speaker of the House of Commons are well known. After the appointment of Mr. Manners Sutton, so strong was his wish to be Speaker, as will be well remembered by those who have attended to the proceedings of the House, that Mr. C. W. Wynn frequently availed himself of opportunities to speak to points of order and matter of privilege. He thus displayed his ability to fill the chair, should it again require an occupant; though, at the time, it was erroneously said to result from feelings of disappointment, and to show superior capacity. The next step towards the chair, was acceptance of office; and, to facilitate its acquirement, amongst the Ministerial arrangements, it was proposed that Mr. Manners Sutton, late Judge Advocate, and now Speaker, should go out to India as its Governor General. In such event, Mr. Wynn would be the new Speaker; but the *on dits* on this subject add, that this proposition has met with resistance from the disinclination to give the Buckingham influence so much weight in the House of Commons as it would possess, if one of its representatives, in the person of Mr. C. W. Wynn, were to be made Speaker. Such arrangement, it is whispered, has been abandoned.

To extricate themselves from the dilemma in which the Ministers are rumoured to find themselves on this subject, it is now confidently stated, that the Noble Lord, originally named as the successor of the Marquis of Hastings, is eventually likely to be appointed Governor General—we mean Lord Melville, the present First Lord of the Admiralty.—*Madras Courier.*

Madras Gazette Extra of the 8th Instant.—The Duke of Wellington still continues rather in a delicate state of health, though

it is to be hoped that a change of air may be attended with favourable effects. The most marked attention has been paid to our distinguished countryman since his arrival at Vienna, and the inhabitants generally have manifested an earnest solicitude about him. All the first official personages in the city, both civil and military, have waited upon him with respectful etiquette; and the Emperor himself, before leaving the capital, gave directions that nothing should be wanting, which could mark the high estimation in which his Imperial Majesty holds the Hero of Waterloo.

Mr. Manners Sutton, report says, has positively declined the Governor Generalship of India.

The *Courier* of the 19th October, represents His Majesty in the enjoyment of excellent health.

His Majesty, it appears, has written "a most gracious invitation to the Marquess of Conyngham, requesting his presence at Carlton House." The Noble Marquess immediately quitted Ireland to attend his Majesty—this circumstance has given rise to various conjectures.

Report says that the Archduchess Maria Louisa is to be amongst the great personages at the Congress of Vienna.

Mr. Canning, the successor of the Marquis of Londonderry, was on the point of quitting London for the Congress at Vienna.

The Turks have surrendered the Citadel of Corinth to the Greeks—who continued Masters of the Morea, with the exception of Pagras, and were advancing through Livadia towards Thessaly.

Lord Cochrane reached Valparaiso with his squadron in July, where he had been received with the greatest enthusiasm. He refused all correspondence with San Martin.

Sir Robert Wilson has been desired to quit Paris at twenty-four hours notice—not even the indisposition of Lady Wilson urged by Sir Robert tended to mitigate this peremptory and immediate dismissal.

The *Hindoostan*, Williamson, from Madras reached Portsmouth, on the 21st of October.

The *Woodford* sailed from Portsmouth on the 17th October.

The Holy Alliance, and Priests and Robbers in Spain.—That the hireling Journals, which defend the Holy Alliance, and Advocate the cause of the insurgent priests and robbers in Spain, should join a full cry against a barbarously treated Englishman, who happens to be on the liberal side, and seek to justify every act of the French Government, is quite in course. But we feel peculiar disgust, though certainly no surprise, that *THE TIMES*, with its lofty pretensions to liberality, should be giving countenance to a flagrant outrage by its odious cant of candour.—Instead of standing up in behalf of a man whose situation demanded the exertions of every public writer interested for justice or humanity, it affects to see nothing at all in Mr. Bowring's being ignorant of the contents of the letters! And it goes on to put the following case, the utter stupidity of which is on a par with the wretched spirit of the whole article:

"We shall put a case *strietly similar*. A Frenchman is caught on the frontiers of the Peninsula with sealed letters from the Army of the Faith to a certain party in his own country: he offers to swear that he knows nothing of the contents of those letters.—Ought the Constitutional Government of Spain to accept this oath—to let the bearer of the letters go free?"

The conveying of letters from armed rebels in one country to a party in another, notoriously fomenting the rebellion, is of course a breach of neutrality and the laws, and would subject the party offending to the rigour of the Government offended. But to pretend to see any similarity between such a case, and that of an Englishman's taking charge of letters from French subjects to their English friends, merely because the French Government chooses to suspect the former of political hostility—is about as just and decent as to assert, that because an individual in England repeats or writes against the Borough-mongers, therefore it is a fair presumption that he was concerned in Thistlewood's Plot. THE TIMES cannot complain of us for making divisions between the Reformers by these exposures of its pranks. It has no claim to the title of a friend to the cause of freedom, or indeed to the least zeal or heart in any cause in the world. Its tone, we grant, is usually that of opposition to the Ministers; but ("out upon such half-faced fellow-ship!") it systematically shirks all the great questions of civil and religious liberty—it is continually sneering at "the Radicals"—it never shews a spark of sympathy or enthusiasm in behalf of the oppressed, unless interest direct or rank commands it—and its backslidings and inconsistencies are sufficient to exasperate the most tolerant. Why did it never say a single thing in behalf of the numerous humble victims of Boroughmongering oppression? Why did it never lend a helping hand to the banished George Bruce, or the tortured James Byrne? Why did it run down the Italians just when Austria was about to put its foot on their neck? Why has it never a word in favour of the purest cause of modern times, the cause of the Greeks? Its cant about liberality and Christianity is infinite; but when liberty and the genuine spirit of Christianity stand in need of its support, it is generally found wanting! In short it is a *pseudo-liberal*; and the Reformers will do well to disown all connection with it.—*Examiner*.

Powers Assembling at Verona.—It seems to be generally believed, that the powers assembling at Verona contemplate an interference in the internal affairs of Spain.

A people in the family of nations, as the individual in civil society, must consent to surrender some portion of that perfect freedom to which abstractedly it has a right, in order to the establishment of that regulated liberty in which the general safety and comfort consist; and in this sense the right is undoubted of surrounding nations to interfere in the internal affairs of any one when the conduct of that one shall be such as to excite the reasonable fears of its neighbours for their own safety or tranquillity; but as in an individual government, so in the general government of nations, we justly execrate as tyranny the extending that interference into the privacies of domestic conduct, in which the general interest can have no concern. It is not easy to conceive how any man, possessing and delighting in the consciousness of individual liberty, can fail to be moved with indignation, when he contemplates national freedom outraged and trampled on. Under these impressions we view with supreme detestation the meditated project of an invasion of Spain, and with deep regret we reflect that the iniquity would be but too likely to prove successful, as so overwhelming a force may be brought to support it.

Relief of the Distressed Irish.—On Monday the 7th of Oct. at twelve o'clock, in pursuance of public notice, a meeting of the subscribers to the fund for the relief of the distressed Irish was held in the Town-hall, to consider how the balance, £930, in the hand of the treasurer, should be appropriated. The mayor having taken the chair, and stated the object of the meeting, the report of the committee appointed to superintend the disposal of the subscriptions, was read by Mr. E. Cairns, junior. Mr. Alderman Thomas Case then rose, and moved that the balance should be distributed among the public charities of Liverpool, which was seconded by Mr. Thos. Booth, junior. A long desultory conversation ensued, in the course of which several amendments were proposed, two of which had for their object to apply the balance either to the promotion of education in Ireland, or to the purchasing of clothing and bed-rugs for the dis-

tressed Irish. All the amendments, however, were ultimately withdrawn, except two, on which divisions took place. The first division was on an amendment proposed by Dr. Crompton, to apply £20 of the balance to the relief of James Byrne, the individual who had been convicted and punished for a libel on the notorious Bishop of Clogher; which was negatived, not more than four persons voting for it. The next amendment by Mr. S. Hope, "that the whole of the funds now remaining in the hands of the treasurer be invested in the trustees, to be applied to the future wants of the Irish," shared a similar fate, only three persons holding up their hands in its favour. The original resolution proposed by Mr. Case was then put, and carried almost unanimously. The thanks of the meeting were then voted to the mayor for his conduct in the chair, and about two o'clock the meeting separated.

Mr. Hume.—The LONDON COURIER of Monday (Oct. 7) after noticing our statement of the motives on which Mr. Hume declined to attend a public dinner in this town, concludes thus:—"We should like to have three questions answered upon this subject. Was any invitation at all sent to Mr. Hume? Who were the inviters? And, lastly, was nothing to be given to Mr. Hume but a dinner?" To satisfy the readers of the COURIER, who comprise nearly the whole reading public of Great Britain, we shall try to answer these questions as concisely as they are put. To the first; an invitation was actually sent to Mr. Hume. To the second; the inviters were a few of the whigs, most of the reformers, and all the radicals. (Does the COURIER understand these grades?) To the third; it is very possible that a second invitation was intended to follow the first; an invitation to stand for the representation of this borough.—*Liverpool Advertiser*.

London, October 19, 1822.—The Late Tremendous Gales.—The accounts received in town from the coast continue to hand us statements of the dreadful effects of the late tremendous hurricane of the 13th inst. Letters from Hull, received in town on Saturday, announce the loss of the ANN, of South Shields, and the BARBARA, of Sunderland, which vessels were driven on shore near Rodeaira during the night of Sunday. The letters from the Lincolnshire coast announce those parts as covered with the wrecks of the different vessels lost; and at Anderby part of the deck of a sloop, supposed to be a Lynn trader, was also washed on shore. At Burnham, about 20 miles from Lynn, not less than 50 dead bodies have been washed on shore, and it is feared that the loss of human life during the late tempestuous weather has been very great. The whole of that coast is also strewn with wrecks and various articles of the different cargoes. The BETSEY and MARY of Sunderland, laden with wheat and rapeseed, was totally lost on Sunday night, near Ingoldsmel, and the crew with difficulty saved. The Canada ship, LONDON, Hazal, Commander, bound from Quebec to Liverpool, was wrecked off Bangor Island on the same night, but we learn the cargo is expected to be saved. The DURTHULA, Blenkinsop, from Liverpool to Newfoundland, was totally wrecked near Crockhaven on the 11th inst. but the crew saved. The TREELY, Walker, of Lynn, and the MINERVA, Cressy, also of that port, were driven on shore near Rodeaira during the late gales. The GANGES, Kirkbrode, bound from Newcastle to Lisbon, was totally wrecked about the 24th ult. near Arico; most of the cargo will be saved. The ACORN, Smith, bound from Liverpool to Naples, was totally wrecked 24th ult. at Figuera. The cargo was preserved but in a very damaged state. The FAVOURITE, Savage, bound from Belfast to Liverpool, was obliged to put back to the former port on the 16th, having lost her mainmast in the late gale. The AMALIER, May from Stockholm to Belfast, put into Kirkwall 19th inst. Having sustained very considerable damage, she will be obliged to discharge her cargo, in order to undergo the necessary repairs. Various other vessels are missing, and it is feared are wrecked; and the accounts daily received of the damage done by the dreadful hurricanes, continue to be most appalling.

Liverpool Ladies' Bazaar.—We never witnessed any exhibition which attracted such crowds of well-dressed ladies and gentlemen,

as this novel and very interesting species of Fair. Amongst nearly all the fashionable females of this town and neighbourhood, were noticed the Countess of Derby, and a large party from Knowley, Lady Seaforth, &c. &c. It is impossible to praise too highly the collection of beautiful articles gratuitously contributed on this occasion, or the exquisite taste displayed in arranging them for sale. They covered fourteen tables, at each of which, two and three ladies presided, and to those who witnessed the suavity and skill displayed by those ladies in their new occupation, it will not excite surprise to hear, that *every article* of the numerous collection was sold by four o'clock; leaving the gratifying sum of £237 8s. 6d. for the Liverpool Penitentiary. The numbers of persons who visited the exhibition, exceed 1100. We have been requested to suggest two points respecting this most laudable and most ingenious scheme of benevolence, from which its effect may be improved. First, the place of exhibition was a great deal too small; a great number of ladies were obliged to depart without being able to approach the tables of display. We doubt not that the Wellington rooms might easily be obtained for this purpose. Secondly, a greater number of articles should, if possible, be provided, to tempt the purchases of the gentlemen. They are generally munificent spendthrifts on these occasions; and we doubt not that the ingenuity of the fair contributors will easily be able to divine their little wants, and supply them. We have heard with great satisfaction, that it is intended, in a short time, to exhibit another Bazaar for the benefit of the Blind Asylum. These charitable schemes cannot be too much encouraged.—Mankind are never so easily allured into benevolence as on the side of their pleasures.

An Irishman fights before he reasons, a Scotchman reasons before he fights, an Englishman is not particular as to the order of precedence, but will do either to accommodate his customers.—*Lacon.*

Paris, Oct. 17.—The French Government still refuses to give any reason for the arrest of Mr. Bowring. The order of the police for Sir R. Wilson to leave Paris, which will, no doubt, be connected with this arrest, is mentioned in some of the Paris papers of this morning. No answer has been returned to the request of Sir Robert through the British Ambassador to know the grounds of this treatment. When the General waited upon the Director of Police on Tuesday, and received the order to depart in 24 hours, he mentioned, that being here on business, he would have some settlement to make with regard to it—that being here with his family, he would be obliged to make some arrangements with respect to his children—and that Lady Wilson, being infirm and indisposed, could not travel at night without danger, or be left behind him without great anxiety. He therefore requested, that instead of Wednesday night his time for preparation might be extended to this morning. In the course of the evening, he received a note from the police, informing him that M. de Peyronnet had granted him this indulgence. In the mean time, Sir C. Stuart, who had not heard of the indulgence, and had in his note requested permission for him to remain till Friday, received an answer that he must positively depart on Thursday. Nobody who has heard of this severity can guess its cause. The friends with whom Sir Robert has principally associated at Paris are certainly in the party most obnoxious to the more violent half of the French cabinet, in whose hands the engine of police is at present placed. I understand that he has never concealed his opinions on politics; but he declares upon his honor, that neither in his intercourse with society, his correspondence, or his acts, has he given any cause for suspicion or for the exercise of the authority which has been exercised against him. In his interview with the Director of Police, he did not make any mystery of the business which brought him to Paris. He was, he told him, on his way to Madrid with authority from the Republic of Columbia, to enter into negotiations with the Spanish Government for the recognition of its independence. On this subject he had several conferences with the Spanish Ambassador here, and was waiting for despatches from Spain when he received the order to depart. It is but due to the gallant General that these things should be mentioned in the first instance,

before malevolence has had time to pervert facts or to invent falsehoods. Whatever may have been in the packet of letters taken from Mr. Bowring, there was not, as Sir Robert has assured our Ambassador here, a single note or paper from him.—*Private Correspondence.*

France.—On the 30th of September, the birth of His Highness the Duke de Bordeaux was celebrated at Paris. The august infant, in his uniform of Colonel of the *Garde Royale*, manoeuvred that celebrated corps. How delightful for *les braves* of Ansterlitz, of Jona, of Friedland, and of Leipzig, to find themselves commanded by a Prince full 24 months of age! How the grim features of the soldier of the old-guard must have relaxed upon this memorable occasion!—and there are still many of those renowned fellows, who may be easily distinguished by their crosses, their grey hairs, beards, and mustachios, and by the *chevrons* on their coats, which proclaim that they have served from 10 to 30 years.

Talma, in *Regulus*, continues to attract all Paris. His strong resemblance, in countenance and manner to the late Emperor, is no trifling aid to him; *entre nous*, some of the plaudits bestowed upon the great actor are supposed to be intended as expressions of regard for the great warrior and statesman now no more.

West India Colonies.—The President had issued a proclamation, dated the 24th of August, which, after enumerating the names of the different parts in our West India colonies open to the vessels of the United States, proclaims and declares, that the ports of the Union shall be open to the vessels of Great Britain employed in the trade and intercourse between the United States and the islands and colonies therein before named, under the following reciprocal rules and restrictions:

"To vessels of Great Britain, *bona fide* British built, owned and the master and three-fourths of the mariners of which, at least, shall belong to Great Britain; or any United States' built ship or vessel which has been sold to, and become the property of British subjects; such ship or vessel being also navigated with a master and three-fourths of the mariners, at least, belonging to Great Britain; and provided always, that no articles shall be imported into the United States in any such British ship or vessel, other than articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the British islands and colonies in the West Indies, when imported in British vessels coming from any such island or colony, and articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the British colonies in North America, or of the island of Newfoundland, in vessels coming from the port of St. John's, in that island, or from any of the aforesaid ports of the British colonies in North America."

Mexico.—Intelligence from Mexico had been received at New York, that Iturbide and his wife had been solemnly crowned as Emperor and Empress of Mexico.—"In imitation of his European brethren, he ordered every solemnity and pageant customary on such occasions to be enforced; and, that he may deserve well of the Holy Alliance, and be adopted and recognized among the royal fraternity, he has already commissioned seventeen chaplains for his household, besides a confessor for each of his family, and eight additional preachers. The Emperor has established a new order of nobility, called the order of Guadalupe; has had coins struck with his image, together with the insignias of liberty; and is, to all intents and purposes, a *legitimate* of the first order."—The Americans do not relish this new establishment. One of the papers says: "If monarchy is to be perpetuated in South America, it is our interest that the imbecile Spanish monarch should still exist."

Affairs of the Greeks.—From the *Paris Journal*.—*Constantinople, Sept. 12.*—The last post from the Morea has brought the Porte very unfavourable accounts, whence it appears the Greeks have annihilated 20,000 Turks. Some of the Ottoman forces still maintain themselves in the citadel of Corinth, but, deprived of provisions and completely blockaded, they will soon be compelled to surrender. Colocotroni is Commander in Chief of the Greeks. This information is given out as certain, notwithstanding

ing that the Porte endeavours to conceal it. Several Turks were executed at Scio on the 5th instant, for persevering in the assassination even of sick Christians. The inhabitants of that island are reduced from 60,000 souls to 300.

The Porte begins to feel very seriously the dreadful effects of the prolongation of the Greek insurrection. There are no longer any rich Greeks to pillage, and the Imperial treasury has already been obliged to have recourse to desperate means to supply its empty coffers. A firman has been issued by order of his highness, enjoining every individual to give up to the Government all their vessels of gold and silver, for which an arbitrary indemnity in bonds of the Chamber of Finance will be given. It is also ordered, that for the future all Mussulmans should retrench in articles of luxury, and clothe themselves economically in garbs of simplicity; the cause of these measures is obvious; regular imports from the Moræa, the islands of the Archipelago, the greater part of Thessaly, of Albania, and even of Macedonia, are no longer received. Should the insurrection not be quelled in a short time, the whole weight of it will fall upon the Mussulmans themselves.—The war with Persia also creates great expenses. For the rest, we continue to enjoy an agreeable tranquillity: very few individuals are afflicted with the plague.

Corea, Sept. 12.—After the departure of the Turkish fleet for the coast of Patras, the Porte had prepared a second expedition, which was to enter the Archipelago at the moment when the Greek fleet, following that of the Turks, should find itself in the Ionian sea. This second expedition was composed of forty transports, accompanied by three frigates and a three-decker. Finding the Archipelago free from the squadrons of Hydra and Spezzia, they took on board eight thousand troops, which they were to land on the coasts of Napoli di Romania, that they might form a junction with the Turkish army which had penetrated into the Morea. They hoped at the same time to provision amply the fortress of Napoli, which they still believed to be in possession of the Turks.

The Admiralty of Hydra, having had timely information of these intentions, instead of despatching the fleet to Patras, sent it against this second expedition. The Greek fleet set out from Hydra, and at first concealed its movements between the coasts of Attica and Negropont (Eubœa), and when the Turkish squadron had advanced, came to meet it in the Bocca Silota, between Negropont and Andros. The Turks being engaged in this channel, which is always stormy and filled with submarine reefs, and rocks, lost all courage at sight of the Greek fleet.—In a short engagement, which took place, ship to ship, a frigate of the first class and many transports were driven on shore on the coasts of Chimi and Cape D'Oro, while others were either sunk or captured.

The remainder of the Turkish squadron was pursued as far as the waters of Tenedos. It lost also, during this retreat, many ships. Of all the expedition, not more than eleven or twelve transports, two frigates, and the ship of the line, re-entered the Dardanelles; more than two thirds of the troops, which were to have desolated the Morea with fire and blood, perished either in the waters or by the sword. Thus another expedition is lost; it formed part of the general plan of attack which had been traced out for the Turks by some Europeans, for the total annihilation of the Greeks: Many slave merchants were found in the captured ships, who were to have purchased the prisoners to be taken in the Morea, in order to transport and sell them in Asia.

The Great Turkish fleet set out on the 1st of September from the Gulf of Patras. In the space of one month while it remained there, it attempted one attack against Missolonghi. This town has become at the present day the arsenal of all western Greece. Placed on ground lower than the sea, against which the continual accumulation of sand has formed a dyke, it is inaccessible to vessels because of the long narrow canals, formed by the sand banks which separate it from the high sea. The Turks attacked it with their gun-boats, and a great number of small boats, but they were repulsed with loss. Four other attempts were afterwards directed against Vasilade, a small island,

situated at the beginning of the Shallows, and which offered good anchorage. Constantly molested by the batteries of Vasilade, the Turks retired to Patras, after having experienced a great loss.

The result of these engagements made the Greeks of the continent entertain so much contempt of the naval forces of their enemies, that when, as usual, the Turkish sailors ascended the river of Phidaris to procure water, an ambush of 350 Etolians surprised them, killed a great many, carried away fourteen armed boats, besides many small boats, which they burned under the very eyes of the new Captain Pasha, Cara Mehemed.

At length this Admiral, disgusted with these unsuccessful operations, quitted the Gulf at Patras, and took the direction of Cape Matapan. It is not known whether it is to Constantinople, or to what other point he has shaped his course.

Semlin, Sept. 23.—According to letters from Sereš, Chour-schid Pasha has retired from Larissa to Ternoro, three leagues distant from the former place; his object is to unite with several Albanian Chiefs.

The Turks will never escape from the Morea; a corps of 4000 determined men have thrown themselves into Corinth, where they endeavour to maintain themselves. The Turks, in general, have a great repugnance to enter the Morea.

Genoa, Oct. 1.—A merchant vessel, arrived here reports having left the Turkish fleet from Patras off Cerigo, pursued by the squadrons of the Greeks. They were on the look out for a reinforcement from Constantinople.

All the accounts from the Levant are favourable to the Greek cause; and hopes are entertained that the Cross will triumph over the Crescent, notwithstanding the assistance it receives from Christians. Soldiers are continually embarking here to serve against the infidels in the Morea and the island of Candia.

An account from Souli, dated the 13th August, inserted in the *Drapeau Blanc*, gives the particulars of further important success of the Greeks. It appears that shortly after a signal defeat of the Turks, they (the Turks) suddenly re-appeared at the foot of the Souli mountains with 15,000 men. The situation of the Greeks was then very precarious, and it was resolved to destroy their wives and children to prevent them falling into the hands of the enemy, and afterwards to rush upon them and sell their lives as dearly as possible. This resolution reached the ears of the Greek women; but they had influence sufficient to prevent its execution, and succeeded in restoring confidence amongst them. It was then resolved, that the women (who insisted upon it) should arm; and 800 were selected and armed. The men amounted to 3000. After invoking the Deity in their favour, they attacked the enemy, the women vying with the men in feats of personal valour, and drove them far from Souli. The result of the action has been 1350 prisoners, and four pieces of cannon. The loss of the Greeks was 167 men and seventeen women.

October 3.—Paris Papers of the 25th, confirm the previous accounts of the successes of the Greeks, and add, that the wreck of the Turkish army, unable to effect their retreat to Larissa, had offered to capitulate.

On the other hand, letters from Constantinople, also of the 26th, state, that the Greeks have been defeated; that Corinth is in the hands of the Turks; and that the insurrection is at an end. They add various other particulars relative to the conduct of the Greeks, which are in themselves not very probable, and seem to be fabricated from enmity to the Greek cause. It is mentioned, for example, that the Greek leaders were tempted to betray each other by the offer of some thousands of piastres—that at the approach of the Turks, there was a general cry of *saute qui peut*—that the national chest was plundered, every one securing what he could lay his hand on—and, in short, that the Greeks have acted like cowards and knaves. This shews from what a suspicious quarter the intelligence proceeds, and tends greatly to the discredit of these statements, which we hope will prove unfounded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—373—

Yearly Account of the Public Revenue.

London, October 14.—The yearly account of the public revenue, has been made up to the 10th October. It shows a decrease on this year's revenue, as compared with the last, of £305,598. This, however, does not appear to proceed from any falling off in the produce of the taxes, but from the remission of the duties which took place during the last session of Parliament. It is in the last quarter that the defalcation has taken place, the produce for the quarter ending the 10th October 1821, having been £2,361,195, and that for the present quarter £2,231,978, making a difference of £1,139,227. The deficiency is attributed to the diminished produce of the duties on malt, leather, and salt. On the latter article the duty does not indeed cease till the 5th January 1823. But as this period approaches, the dealers are naturally induced to limit their stock, and there is accordingly a loss of revenue on this article amounting in the present quarter to about £80,000. The remaining deficiency is accounted for by the late diminution of the duties on malt and leather. On the whole, as far as can be judged from these documents, the revenue appears for the last year to have been about stationary. The repeal of duties ought not, however, to have occasioned such a loss of revenue. The diminution of a tax ought to make the remainder more productive. There should not be a loss to the Treasury equal to the amount of duty repealed. But in the case of the revenue lately remitted, the duties, in place of being all taken off one great article of consumption, when both the public and the Treasury would have probably benefited, the one by the cheapness of the commodity from which the tax was taken and the other by the increase of the remaining duty, were divided among different articles, and the benefit was thus in some degree frittered away, and rendered imperceptible. The duty on leather and malt has, for example, occasioned no sensible reduction of price; the public have not been in this manner benefited, and there has been no increased consumption, and in consequence no increase of the remaining duties. Had a different policy been adopted, we are inclined to think that the loss of duty from the remission of revenue would not have been so great.

—*Calcutta Mercury*.

PUBLIC REVENUE.

Income and Charge on the Consolidated Fund, in the Quarter ended 10th October 1822:—

| INCOME. | |
|---|-------------|
| Customs | £1,434,780 |
| Excise | 6,613,021 |
| Stamps | 1,674,563 |
| Post Office | 360,000 |
| Assessed Taxes | 653,226 |
| Land Taxes | 163,211 |
| Miscellaneous | 94,458 |
| Unappropriated War Duties | 2,494 |
| | £10,995,725 |
| To Cash brought from Supplies, being the Amount issued in Ireland, pursuant to Act 7 Geo. III. cap. 43. | 209,841 |
| | £11,205,566 |
| CHARGE. | |
| Exchequer Annuities | £23,740 |
| South Sea Company | 100,000 |
| Bank on their Capital | 179,126 |
| Dividends | 4,996,983 |
| National Debt, and the Naval and Military Pension Annuity | 4,595,763 |
| Civil List | 212,300 |
| Pensions | 97,620 |
| Other Charges | 84,260 |
| Total Charge | £10,280,000 |
| Surplus | 925,566 |
| | £11,205,566 |
| Deficiency at 5th July 1822, made good by an issue of Exchequer Bills charged on the Growing Produce of the Consolidated Fund, 10th Oct. 1822 | 8,361,722 |
| Deduct Surplus, stated as above | £925,566 |
| By further Redemption of £2,637,000 in Exchequer Bills deposited in the Teller's Chests | 600,000 |
| | 1,525,566 |
| Total Amount to be provided for by an issue of Exchequer Bills, charged upon the Growing Produce of the Consolidated Fund for the ensuing Quarter | £6,836,156 |

Election of Lord Mayor.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1822.

This being the day for proceeding to the election of a Lord Mayor for the ensuing year, a common-hall was held for that purpose. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen, after having attended divine service, entered Guildhall in full procession at twenty minutes past one o'clock, and took their several stations, according to ancient custom, upon the hustings. They were applauded and hissed according to the estimation in which they were held. Mr. Alderman Atkins received abundance of groans.

The Common Crier proclaimed silence, and opened the business in the usual form.

The RECORDER then addressed the Livery as follows:—

"Gentlemen of the Livery.—You are assembled here this day, by virtue of a precept issued by your worthy Lord Mayor, for the important purpose of returning two aldermen of your city to the Court of Aldermen, for the latter to select one from the worthy aldermen whom you shall return, to fill the high and important office of your Lord Mayor for the year ensuing. The learned Common Sergeant will read over to you the names of the worthy and excellent magistrates who have served the office of sheriff of the city of London; and you will then determine for yourselves, which two of the names so read you will return to the Court of Aldermen, for their selection to the high, important, and honourable office of being Chief Magistrate of the metropolis of this great empire. It is an office, gentlemen, of the first importance, and one which concerns the general interest of the country; for on the due preservation of the peace and order of this great metropolis must, in a great degree, depend the general welfare of the country at large.

The Lord Mayor and Aldermen then withdrew during the election in the Common Hall.

The COMMON SERGEANT (Mr. Denman) then came forward, and was received with applause. He said that their worthy and learned Recorder had already described the purpose for which they were assembled, and in furtherance of which he had the honour to appear before them. It was now his duty to read over to them the names of the worthy gentlemen who had served the office of sheriff; and after having done so, it would be for them to return two of these names to the Court of Aldermen, who would select one of the number to fill the high office of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. The names were, according to the rotation, as follows:—

William Heygate, Esq., alderman and merchant tailor.
Robert Albion Cox, Esq., alderman and goldsmith.
Robert Waithman, Esq., alderman and framework knitter,
John Garrett, Esq., alderman and goldsmith.
William Venables, Esq., alderman and stationer.

The show of hands was taken upon each name. A considerable number was for Alderman Heygate, a still greater number was for Alderman Waithman, and but a few for the other gentlemen.

The COMMON SERGEANT then, with the assent of the Sheriffs, proclaimed that the choice of the Livery had fallen upon Wm. Heygate, Esq., alderman and merchant tailor, and Robert Waithman Esq., alderman and framework knitter, and that their names should immediately be transmitted to the Court of Aldermen; and the Common Sergeant and Sheriffs then repaired to that Court accordingly.

At two o'clock the whole corporation returned to hustings, and the Recorder, after reciting the names which had been severally put in nomination for the Common Hall, and the return of two which they had subsequently made, announced that the Court of Aldermen had proceeded to a scrutiny upon the two so returned to them, when the result was as follows: For Mr. Alderman Heygate, 14 votes; for Mr. Alderman Waithman, 1. He was therefore desired to declare, that the election had fallen upon Wm. Heygate, Esq., to fill the office of their Lord Mayor for the year ensuing.

Considerable disapprobation was here manifested by some gentlemen in front of the hustings, who said it was quite unusual for the Recorder to announce the particulars of the scrutiny, and that it was merely his duty to state the name of the Alderman upon whom the selection had fallen.

Mr. Alderman HEYGATE then stepped forward, and was invested with the chain of office by the proper officers. He then addressed the Livery as follows:—"Gentlemen of the Livery,—I beg leave to return you my sincere and heartfelt acknowledgements for the honour you have this day done me, by electing me with unanimity to be your Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. It is the highest honour and most responsible office which it is in your power to bestow upon any individual. I feel doubly grateful for this mark of your respect and confidence, because it has fallen upon me in a season of harmony and concord in our city—

at a time when tranquillity reigns both at home and abroad, and consequently without the excitement of any of those local or general feelings of irritation, which are the concomitants of a contest, however well conducted by the parties engaged in it. Connected as I have been for so many years with the performance of magisterial duties in your city, it may be justly supposed that I am not ignorant of the important duties which devolve upon me in the high office to which I have just been elected. I know and feel the weight and importance of its duties. I hold them chiefly to be—the administration of justice with the most perfect impartiality (*hear*); to discharge its functions without the bias of either personal or political feelings (*hear*); to evince a conduct at once dutiful and loyal to the Sovereign, and jealously and scrupulously tenacious of the rights of my fellow-citizens (*hear*); to maintain on all possible occasions the ancient dignity, and splendour, and hospitality of your great city;—these are, I say, a part of the duties which my situation necessarily imposes upon me, and I hope I shall be found to discharge attentively your trust. I should feel disconcerted with the weight of that trust, when I reflect upon its great responsibility and importance, if I did not recollect that I have before me the advantage and benefit of the high and distinguished example of my predecessors, who have so justly acquired your approbation by the manner in which they discharged the duties of this high office. Surrounded, as I know I am, by a body of magistracy who are eminently able, and who are also as disposed as they are able, to assist me with their advice and co-operation whenever any difficulties shall arise in the performance of my duty, I trust I shall be found to profit by such advantages. All that I have to add, gentlemen, is this—that if at the end of my year of office, your rights shall not appear to have been diminished in my hands, your dignity not to have decreased or suffered in my keeping, you will, then, and not till then bestow upon me any token of your approbation and esteem which you shall think my conduct shall entitle me to at your hands. (*applause*.) With the most earnest wishes that uninterrupted prosperity and tranquillity shall attend your city in the year to come, I have now again, gentlemen, to repeat to you my warmest thanks.” (*applause*.)

Mr. Alderman WATHEMAN then came forward, and was received with great applause. He addressed the Livery as follows:—“Gentlemen of the Livery,—Grateful as I must always feel for every mark of distinction which you are pleased to confer upon me, and for every token of approbation which shall be conferred upon me by so great and respectable a body as the livery of London; yet I should not have obtruded myself upon your attention this day, but for one circumstance which has occurred. I believe, gentlemen, it is not usual to declare the numbers upon the scrutiny in the Court of Aldermen, for the election of Lord Mayor, as the Recorder has declared them this day. (*hear*.) It must, I presume, have proceeded not from intention, but from error; but it necessarily calls for an explanation from me, lest an injurious impression may be created, and that it should any where be supposed I had voted for myself. This is not the fact, gentlemen; for Mr. Alderman Heygate has, with the usual courtesy and compliment evinced upon such matters, given me his vote, which explains what you have heard respecting the scrutiny. (*hear*.) I feel it right to give you this explanation publicly, for I have known and felt what a disposition to misrepresent every action and circumstance of my life there exists elsewhere. Having given you this explanation, which was alone the cause of my trespassing upon you, permit me to add, that nothing was more consonant to my wishes and desire, than that this election should pass without contest or interruption, and that no attempt to supersede the worthy Alderman should take place. When I say this, I do it with the fullest sense that you have not only the right, but that you have a just right to use it, of travelling out of the rotation, and choosing for yourselves, whenever a proper occasion shall arise for the exercise of your undoubted power. (*hear*.) I, however, never thought the office of Lord Mayor was one which should be decided upon mere political objections, although cases may occur where the political opinions of the individual were by him so exercised, as to lead to a strong presumption that he would exercise his office for purposes of undue and unfair influence; then indeed, I repeat, you would be justified in excluding such an individual; but I for one never wish to see that right exercised either wantonly or capriciously (*hear*); and on the present occasion there would have been certainly no propriety in the exercise of it. On the last occasion, when you did me the honour of putting me in nomination, I assured you that I had no wish to aspire to the office, and I used all my personal influence with my own friends to dissuade them from proposing me. I avow that I look upon all these offices as most undoubtedly honourable to those who are deemed worthy of them—not, indeed, that of themselves they confer honour upon the individual, but because they place him in a situation where he has great and important duties to fulfil, and by performing which he may deserve approbation. In such a light I have always considered these offices, and so shall I consider them whenever I may be called upon by the voice of my fellow citizens.” The worthy alderman concluded amidst great applause by re-stating, that the object for which he had risen was to explain what had fallen from the Recorder.

[Here there were loud calls for the Recorder, intermixed with a few cries of “shame!”]

Mr. FAVELL, after a pause, presented himself, but gave way upon,

The RECORDER moving from his seat. The learned gentleman was received at first with some marks of disapprobation. He then addressed the livery as follows:—“Gentlemen, the very worthy and respectable alderman who has received from you this day the honour of being one of the two aldermen whom you returned for election to the Court of Aldermen, has, in his explanation, done me that justice which I knew he would do me, by supposing that what had fallen from me, in my address to you, might have been matter of mistake. I have only to say, and to assure you, that it was matter of mistake (*loud cries of ‘hear, hear!’*); and those who have seen my conduct while in office, will, I am sure, do me the justice of believing that I have never been wanting, upon any occasion, in respect to that worthy Alderman, and that he must himself have always found so. (*hear, hear*.) Any offence I may have given, I do assure you, was from mistake, this being the first year I have had to perform the duty; and I am ready to beg the worthy Alderman’s pardon here or elsewhere. (*loud applause*.)

THANKS TO THE LATE SHERIFFS.

Mr. FAVELL then came forward to propose a vote of thanks, to the late Sheriffs, for their humane and praiseworthy conduct in discharging the arduous duties of the shrievalty. Their uniform humanity to the prisoners under their charge, and their general attention to all the duties of their station, fully entitled them to the thanks of their fellow citizens. (*applause*.) He was particularly pleased at paying these gentlemen such a compliment, when he recollected that one of them, upon his entrance into office, had declared his opinion in favour of a reform of the criminal code of their laws. He hoped and trusted that his practical observation and consideration had not since altered that opinion, and that he was still, after the opportunities he had had of examining prisoners, convinced that severity, or rather denunciation of severity, did not diminish crime. To the consideration of this important principle, the House of Commons had pledged themselves, through the exertion of the splendid talents of Sir James Mackintosh. (*applause*.) He hoped the pledge would be redeemed. (*applause*.)

Mr. HICK seconded the motion.

A ludicrous scene here ensued; for the Common Crier said the motion was so badly written that he could not read it; and though Mr. Favell came to his elbow to prompt him, he made about half a dozen pauses in reading as many lines. The motion was at length read, and carried by acclamation.

Mr. Sheriff GARRATT came forward to return thanks. He said, that if ever he had felt an almost insurmountable difficulty in expressing his sentiments, it was upon the present occasion; and how could it be otherwise than painful when the subject related to himself? He thanked the mover for his kindness, and the Livery for their warmth of approbation for his conduct during his past shrievalty. It was now a year since he had, with his worthy colleague, entered office; and it was most gratifying to them to find, that they had by their conduct acquired the approbation of their fellow-citizens. They had always felt the duties of their office to be purely ministerial, and that no political bias, whatever might be their individual opinions, should interfere with the strict and impartial discharge of their duty. (*applause*.) He trusted that their fellow-citizens, and also the freemen of the county of Middlesex, were satisfied that they had on all occasion evinced readiness to convene public meetings whenever they were called upon to do so by virtue of their office. He was one of those who always thought it best, both for the interests of the King and the people, that the latter should not be denied the frequent opportunity of expressing their sentiments, loudly and cheerfully, whenever they felt the occasions arise for such a manifestation of their opinions. (*applause*.) With respect to their humanity towards the unfortunate prisoners consigned to their care, they had always acted to the best of their endeavours; and without reference to popular applause they looked only to the approbation of their own consciences, and that higher approval which must hereafter attend any effort to ameliorate the condition of the unfortunate. (*applause*.) He concluded by remarking, that both he and his colleague had entered into office comparative strangers to each other, and he was now glad to inform the Livery, that, profiting by their harmony, they left office cordial friends and acquaintances. (*applause*.)

Mr. Sheriff VENABLES then came forward, and spoke as follows:—“Gentlemen of the Livery.—In surrendering into your hands the important office which I have filled for the last year, in conjunction with my honourable friend (whose sentiments of esteem and respect just expressed for me I cordially return), I cannot but be highly gratified by the approbation you have been pleased to manifest of my conduct; but how ever flattered, gentlemen, by your kindness, and by the vote of thanks you have unanimously bestowed and highly as I estimate your good opinion even that would not be satisfactory to me were I not conscious that I really have sought with all my power to discharge the duties of my office,

properly and efficiently. Those duties have been with truth described as arduous, and as requiring on the part of the person on whom they devolve sacrifices of great importance. In my own case, I am sure, they have left me little time throughout the year for any other pursuit; but my services are amply repaid by your approbation; and by the hope that they have been in some degree beneficial to my fellow-citizens. In reviewing the last year, I wish I were able to congratulate you upon the decrease of public crime; but I regret to say, this is not in my power: I do, however, look forward to the time when an improved system of police, calculated to repress and prevent crime, as well as to secure its punishment, shall be adopted; when the known haunts and receptacles of vice shall no longer be tolerated, upon the mistaken principle (as I conceive) that they facilitate the detection of offenders; and when, above all, a system of education shall be diffused among the poor, founded upon sound principles of religion and morality, and not mere reading and writing, which, however useful as the means of knowledge, can do little unless properly directed towards forming a right the youthful mind. I hope, then, a happier state of things will arise, and our feelings be no longer outraged by such a dreadful exhibition of crime as has been displayed during the present sessions at the Old Bailey, where, I am grieved to inform you, between four and five hundred prisoners have been tried, of whom not less than 38 have received sentence of death. If I do not advert to politics on the present occasion, gentlemen, it is because I conceive it has nothing to do with the business of the day, and not that I feel indifferent upon the subject, for I have ever considered that the deep interest felt by every Englishman in the affairs of his country is one great source of that power and energy by which Great Britain has been enabled to assume and maintain the rank she holds among the nations of the earth: but still our own interests demand our most serious attention; it is possible for us to attend to the affairs of the world, and neglect our own; and if ever there was a time in which the trade of London required the most serious attention of all concerned, it is the present, when rival ports are endeavouring (and fairly endeavouring) to draw to themselves branches of commerce once possessed almost exclusively by this city; and when it is therefore most important that our trade should be delivered from the trammels and difficulties which still surround it, that London still may continue to maintain that pre-eminence she has so long held in the trade of the country. Gentlemen, I now take my leave of you, with sentiments of deep respect: I shall ever feel anxious for your prosperity; and if at any future time I can be of service to you, the kindness and candour I have experienced from you during this year will embolden me to attempt that service."

The Hall, which was very respectable and crowded, was then dissolved.

Execution of the Rochelle Conspirators.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 22.

About eleven o'clock the walls of the different public buildings were covered with the "Arret de la Cour Royale de Paris," announcing the condemnation of Bories, Pomier, Goulin, and Raoulx, four sub-officers (serjeants and serjeant-majors) of the 45th Regiment of the Line, for conspiracy, treason, &c. Almost at the same moment, and simultaneously through the entire city of Paris, the same *Arret*, adding that it would be carried into execution on that day at the Place de Greve, was in the hands of the Hawkers, who cried it about the streets precisely as "last speeches" are announced in London.

Immediately I repaired to the Place de Greve, where the executioner's assistants had already arrived, although it was not yet twelve o'clock. The Place de Greve is a parallelogram, at right angles with the river Seine, its breadth about that of Covent Garden, but running nearly twice as long. You are aware that in Paris spacious quays run parallel with the river. In the centre of the end of the Place de Greve, and also of the quays which traverse it, I found a rough frame of a scaffold erected. It was raised about five feet from the ground, and within two yards of the footway which runs along the quay wall. Near this stood two waggons, to each of which two horses were harnessed. From these the executioner's assistants took in succession a number of rough planks, with which they formed a temporary floor; next a basket about six feet long, three feet broad, and as many in depth (in this the bodies of the executed were to be placed), another basket containing sand or saw-dust; the frame of the guillotine with its wooden box to receive the heads of the sufferers, and lastly the guillotine itself was placed on the scaffold, and erected within a few minutes. This being done, several buckets of water were placed under the scaffold, with which to wash away the blood of the execution. Thus I saw every thing prepared for the tragedy which was to follow. The sight of that horrible machine; the object for which it was erected; the purposes it had served (for I was assured it is the same which has been used from the commencement of the Revolution; the recollection that by it perished Louis XVI. and Philip Egalite, Marie Antoinette, and Madame Roland; Brissot and Fabre d'Eglantine; the thousands of Christian and

infidel victims to the cruelty of Robespierre, Danton, Herbert, Collet d'Herbois, Fanguier Juville, and afterwards those monsters themselves—the place itself which had been the scene of a hundred thousand executions; all these reflections crowded on me at once. My heart sickened; but knowing that the transactions of the day would be scarcely noticed in the French Journals, I roused myself, and determined, if possible, to view the whole affair, and acquaint you with the particulars.

Having secured a place at a window, on the first floor of a house in the Place de Greve, nearly at the corner of le Quai Pelletiere, I resolved to ascertain what was going on in the neighbourhood. Up to two o'clock half a dozen mounted gens-d'armes were the only military on duty in the Place de Greve; but strong detachments of the same description of force, horse and foot, were posted at all the commanding points in that quarter. In the Place du Chatelet particularly, a numerous body was drawn up. I proceeded towards the Conciergerie. The people were crowding towards the place of execution. No symptoms of sympathy for the "miserables" struck my eye. In a café, within 20 yards of the guillotine, officers were playing at billiards, the shops were open—the passers laughing—enjoying themselves—showmen were exhibiting—and low gaming going on even where I passed. A great crowd had assembled round the prison of the Conciergerie, to which the condemned had been removed, between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning, under a guard of fifty mounted gens d'armes. On their reaching that, their last human living abode, they were placed in a chamber very different from the condemned cells attached to English goals. It is well furnished and contains a clock that strikes the quarters, which consequently intimates incessantly to the unhappy sojourners in that melancholy apartment, that their moments, already numbered, are fast expiring; but neither that circumstance, nor the presence and unwearied exertions and exhortations of the clergymen by whom they were attended, produced any effect upon the condemned men. They are said to have been all of good families; more particularly Bories and Raoulx. In the course of the morning, one of the Judges of the Criminal Court of Paris had an interview with them, which lasted nearly two hours; doubtless he endeavoured to procure from them some information respecting the plot for which they were to suffer, or that to favour their escape from the Bicetre, which had been detected. No one believes that they gave the slightest information respecting either, although the Journals may probably assert the contrary. From the moment of their conviction, up to that of their quitting the Conciergerie for the place of Execution, they manifested constantly the same levity, or rather volatility, accompanied by allusions to their unhappy fate. Some doubts existing as to the precise moment of the intended execution, I turned my steps once more towards the Place de Greve, which I reached with difficulty, so considerably had the multitude increased, even at that time—two o'clock. Just at that moment about 500 soldiers of different regiments marched into the place, preceded by drums, and formed a square. Numbers of mounted gens-d'armes issued from under the porch of the Hotel de Ville (or Mansion-house), which is in the centre of the eastern side of the place. The only persons allowed to remain near the guillotine, except the executioner and his assistants, were the people who crowded the foot way by the front of it, on the edge of which, and within two yards of the scaffold, sat a number of women, although made aware that they would be deluged with the blood of the condemned at the moment of execution! About half-past 2 o'clock the two waggons left the Place de Greve for the Conciergerie, under an escort of gendarmes. The executioner (a tall, elderly, decent looking man, wearing a fashionable blue silk handkerchief on his neck and a black straw hat) followed, leaving behind him a small, rough, white dog, called a *barbe*, who took his post on the scaffold at the top of the ladder. The animal appeared as watchful as those dogs which you see on waggons in London. The crowd continued incessantly to increase—new bodies of the gens-d'armes traversed the place. About fifty of the gens-d'armes d'elite finally marched in, and remained stationed near the scaffold. The usual amusements of a mob went on. Four o'clock at length arrived, and there being no appearance of the sad cavalcade, the hopes and doubts of the spectators were excited.—This continued until within five minutes of five o'clock, when a hackney-coach, attended by some gens-d'armes, drove rapidly across the Place, stopped at a tavern exactly opposite to me, and a person dressed in some sort like a clergyman descended from it, and entered the tavern. "Ah! there is no hope!" said a French gentleman near me; "that is a *Greffier* of the Court, or *Rapporteur*, whose office is to see the sentence executed, and to make a report of it (*Proces verbal*). In another quarter of an hour you will see the 'miserables' themselves." Five o'clock struck, and yet they had not arrived. At that moment the *coup d'œil* was strikingly awful. The whole area of the Place de Greve, and as much of the Quai de Greve as I could see, were filled by a dense crowd, now incapable of increase. So irresistible was the force produced by the slightest motion, that the soldiers were momentarily compelled to give way, and the hollow squares became gradually contracted. The windows and tops of all the houses

within view—the quares opposite—the *ports* (Bridges) d'Elite and de Marie even the towers of the Church of Notre Dame, in the distance, were crowded to overflow. A great deal of amusement was just then excited by a sweep, who kept his position on a shed against all the efforts of the owner and some gens-d'armes.—A movement amongst those who had a view of the Quay Pelletier announced the approach of the fatal cortege, but the spectators continued encouraging the Savoyards, by shouts, plaudits, and clapping of hands.

Precisely as the clock of the Hotel de Ville struck a quarter past five, the first gens-d'armes, forming the escort of the condemned entered the Place de Greve, a universal cry of "Hats off," took place; all heads were uncovered. The two waggons in succession appeared:—in the first was the executioner, the prisoners Bories, Goubin, and two clergymen; in the second, were Raoulx and Pomier, each also attended by a clergyman. The prisoners sat on boards placed across in the waggons, and beside each a priest with a crucifix in his hand, who seemed apparently most anxious to impress their unhappy charge with some sense of religion, but most certainly without a particle of success. During the whole line of march from the Conciergerie to the Place de Greve, the prisoners had never attended to the priests for an instant. They looked round them incessantly, acknowledged acquaintances, in the crowd, made loud remarks to each other; and Bories and Goubin repeatedly addressed the people, notwithstanding the efforts of the priests and the gens-d'armes to restrain them. Arrived at the scaffold, the same spirit continued to animate them up to their last breath. Bories sat next to the horses in the first wagon, having been first brought out of the Conciergerie. He alone wore a regimental jacket, or any thing militaire. In common with his unfortunate associates, he had no hat nor cravat, and the collars of their shirts were loose and open. The waggons advanced at a smart walk; the priests straining every nerve—it was useless—they halted at the foot of the scaffold.—I now perceived a gentleman on foot, in a brown surcoat, near them. The instant the wagon reached the scaffold, the executioner descended, went up to the guillotine, and strangled a cord. All the prisoners rose—threw a hasty glance round them—made some remarks loudly to each other, and prepared in a hurried manner to quit the waggons. I then perceived that their hands were tied behind their backs. The confessor of Bories appeared to inform him that it was his unfortunate companion who was to have the fatal precedence, and to entreat him to be calm and resigned. Bories, with a gesture of impatient acquiescence, sat down, and Goubin sprang from the wagon. All were then permitted to descend. The gentleman in the brown coat now advanced to Goubin and Bories. He was connected with the Ministry of Justice. He made a last appeal to the condemned. The priests redoubled their entreaties and exertions; they were lost—for those unfortunate young men appeared to have no other feeling than that they were brought there to suffer, and that to have it ever suddenly and expeditiously was the only thing desirable. Goubin addressed his companions, and was either replied to, or addressed in the same tone, by Raoulx, who stood furthest from him; for the clergymen in attendance upon him appeared shocked, and remonstrated with him. Raoulx turned his back, and walked about with the air of contemptuous and constrained submission. They continued to talk loudly, always turning away with impatience from the clergyman, who, with the gentleman already mentioned, seemed, at length, to express despair. A little bustle occurred—Goubin flew up the steps of the scaffold—he was instantly seized by the executioner and his assistants—bound to the plank—shouted "Vive la Liberté!"—he was thrown down—I shut my eyes, closed my ears, but a general groan from 150,000 people announced that the bold and daring Goubin had ceased to live. The cool, intrepid, Raoulx exchanged a significant smile with Bories, a mixed expression of sympathy and congratulation, to which their fine dark eyes gave peculiar force. Pomier ascended next, with a cheerfulness, although not so animated as Goubin; afterwards Raoulx, whose handsome face can never be forgotten by any one who has seen him. He wore very long whiskers, and had all the appearance of esprit, and was deemed a most intelligent respectable young man; he was the only one who seemed to possess sang froid—the others looked and acted as if nervously excited. Finally the brave, mercenary Bories ascended. I saw his last look of apparent triumph; he was seized like the others by the executioner. I ran into an inner apartment—a young Frenchman shrieked "Oh, Bories! Bories!"—rushed through the room, and fell lifeless in the passage!—it was all over.

From the moment of the arrival of the cavalcade at the entrance to the Place de Greve, seven minutes had only elapsed, and Bories, Goubin, Raoulx, and Pomier, were dead! The priests were departing—the crowd separating—the women, unmoved in tears, were making observations on the bloody scene—the executioner and his men were busied in disposing of the mangled bodies, and in dismantling the guillotine—water was poured profusely on the bloodstained pavement—the soldiers prepared to march; in short, at 35 minutes past five o'clock the troops defiled, with drums beating; and few remained near the scaffold, save the gens-d'armes.

The Army.

WAR OFFICE, OCTOBER 13, 1822.

11th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Lieutenant M. Mulken, from the 17th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Archdall, who exchanges. Dated 25th October, 1821.

8th Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant C. A. Lord Howard de Walden, from the 1st or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Tucker, who retires. Dated 3d October, 1822.

17th Ditto—Lieutenant R. Archdall, from the 11th Light Dragoons to be Lieutenant, vice Mulken, who exchanges. Dated 25th October, 1821.

19th Ditto—Ensign F. Tydd, to be Adjutant, vice Hawker, who resigns the Adjutancy only Dated 26th September, 1822.

49th Ditto—Lieutenant W. O. Atkinson, from half-pay 48th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice S. Richmond, who exchanges, receiving the difference. Dated 3d October, 1822.

Brevet.—Lieutenant T. L. Mitchell, of the 54th Foot, specially employed in making surveys of the fields of battle in the Peninsula of Spain and Portugal, to have the rank of Captain in the Army.—Dated October 3, 1822.

Hospital Staff.—Dr. A. Neale, from half-pay, to be Physician to the Forces, vice J. Forbes, promoted; Brevet Deputy Inspector of Hospitals G. R. Baillie, from half-pay, to be Surgeon to the Forces, vice P. Walter, placed on half-pay; Assistant-Surgeon D. Rossiter, M. D from half-pay 97th Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces, vice J. J. Bigsby, M. D. who exchanges; Hospital Assistant G. Dempster, from half pay, to be Hospital Assistant, vice Hall promoted. All dated September 25, 1822.

Court Martial.

LONDON, OCTOBER 12, 1822.

The trial of Lieutenant-Colonel Gore, by a General Court Martial, took place at Portman barracks on Friday, the 13th of September, and on the Sunday, following, a report of the proceedings appeared in the OBSERVER newspaper—a reporter from which paper only had attended the trial. The trial of Corporal George by a Regimental Court Martial took place at Portman-barracks, on Saturday the 21st of the same month—and, as must be presumed with closed doors inasmuch as from that moment, to the hour at which we write, all that has transpired to the public, of what passed on such trial is, that Corporal George being unanimously pronounced guilty—that he was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour at Brixton Goal, for twelve months—and that such sentence was forthwith carried into execution. The public have subsequently been informed, that all access to Corporal George is positively interdicted—in few words, that this individual is imprisoned, in a manner hitherto unknown in England, but which is customary in France, and on other parts of the Continent, where it is designated as imprisonment *en secret*—in other words, the Prisoner is cut off from an external communication. To what cause may be assigned a circumstance in this country absolutely unprecedented, it is not now our purpose to inquire. That the publication of the charge on which Corporal George was brought to a court Martial, and the proceedings of such Court, is not desired, may safely be inferred, from the silence hitherto so cautiously, preserved, and the interdiction of all access to the prisoner. This mysterious suppression, as might have been foreseen, has operated in a ratio, directly inverse, of the hope that may have been cherished, of extinguishing the public curiosity. The laws of England, from the earliest period of our history, have been administered in public. Disdaining that concealment which is the refuge of a despotical Government—our Courts of Justice, as our places of worship, are presumed open to all the world. And such is the feeling of the people of England, that every appearance of mystery or concealment—infallibly excites suspicion. Knowing as we do of no legal restraint upon the publication of proceedings on a regimental court-martial—unconscious that we are of violating any law—and feeling that we are acting only in the performance of our duty to the public, we now present them with an account of the proceedings on Corporal George's trial. It is only necessary to promise, that they are derived from the authentic source of a party present at the trial. No reporter being present to our knowledge, the minutiae which might in such case have been given, are not attainable—but in substance—the fact may be relied on.

DEATHS.

On Saturday last, John Goodwin, Esq. merchant London, lost his life by receiving at a druggist's shop oxalic acid in place of Epsom salts.—This is another victim added to the numbers who have lately lost their lives by similar mistakes.

Same day, suddenly, Daniel Clowes, Esq. aged 60 years.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—377—

Opinions of Burke.

OLD DOCTRINES APPLIED TO NEW TIMES.

The just and pertinent remarks of able Statesmen, bear repeated perusal, without fatiguing the mind: and it is wholesome and salutary, to recal to the memory their elevated sentiments and sound political doctrines: especially when certain depraved individuals, calling themselves Englishmen, are leagued together to oppose and reprobate every thing that is noble, free, and British, and to applaud and recommend every thing that is despotic and tyrannical. While the arm of Arbitrary Power is uplifted, to annihilate, with one blow, the Liberty of the Press, and to suspend the right of Trial by Jury in so far as it is connected with the offences of the Press, and thereby to deprive the Inhabitants of this city of one of the most valuable privileges which the Legislature of Great Britain, has bestowed on her sons, in this distant land of their sojourn; and when their mouths are to be shut, and their pens interdicted from giving expression to their grievances, and denied the right of exposing the acts of evil doers, whether they be great men or little men,—our Readers will not think it tedious to peruse the subjoined quotation taken from the Parliamentary Speeches of BURKE, on the EAST INDIA JUDICATURE BILL; which, they will agree with us in thinking, is not inapplicable on the present occasion:

EAST INDIA JUDICATURE BILL.—FEBRUARY 20.

The House having resolved go, on the 27th instant, into a committee on the East India judicature acts, Mr. Dempster this day moved, That certain petitions from the civil and military servants of the East India Company, and others, the British inhabitants of Fort William in Bengal, be referred to the said committee; and also that they be at liberty to be heard by their counsel, in support of the said petitions. The Speaker expressed some doubt, whether the petitions could be thus heard, consistently with the forms of the House, and wished that a precedent might be adduced, by which the House would stand justified in giving their assent to the proceeding. Mr. Dempster begged leave to adduce as a precedent, the hearing of counsel in favour of the shopkeepers against the shop-tax. There were gentlemen lately arrived, from Bengal to be examined, he believed, touching the merits of the petition; but even if there were no precedent, he contended that the present petition ought to be heard. **BRITONS HAD A RIGHT TO BE HEARD AGAINST THE PASSING ANY LAW WHICH MIGHT INFRINGE ON THEIR NATURAL PRIVILEGES.** The petitioners, however, could not avail themselves of that right by reason of their distance; their right now to be heard could not be disputed on any grounds supported by justice. He then quoted as precedents the hearing the Manchester merchants by counsel, against some acts relating to the American trade, and the London merchants being permitted to be heard by themselves against the Bank. The Speaker answered, that in his opinion, precedents of this nature were not applicable to the present petitions, unless the honourable gentleman would say that evidence was to be produced; then the precedents would apply; for evidence was produced in support of those petitions. He wished the House to weigh the matter well previous to their establishing a precedent.

Mr. BURKE declared, that all Englishmen were fully privileged to pray against the passing of any act which might affect their rights; the House would grant permission; its proceedings allowed that objections should be stated against any act prior to its being made a law; it would not be common justice, then, to deprive the petitioners of the privilege of being heard by counsel against a bill which was passed into a law previous to their knowledge of such law being intended, and against which they had no opportunity to demur, they being in a remote part of the globe. If they were denied being heard against the bill, on account of their not objecting to it previous to its being made a law, it would be saying to them, Our precedents admit you to object, but nature debar you. He was as much for a strict observance of the precedents of the House as any gentleman could be, as long as they were supported by reason; but technical rules should be done away whenever they were contrary to justice. If the present was to be considered as a new case, old precedents should not be brought against it. Trial by jury, and other valuable privileges, ought not to be done away without a hearing. No man should be proceeded against without permitting him to speak in his own vindication. There was no country, no government in the world, however despotic, but admitted the petitions of individuals; even the grand seignior, when going to mosque, received petitions from the meanest of his subjects; and he should entertain no high opinion of his piety, if such petitions were refused.

Mr. DUNDAS was of opinion, that there were many reasons for refusing to comply with the praying of the petition. With regard to the acts referred to, so fully was he convinced of their propriety, that he would readily expatiate on that theme for a day, for two days, or for a week, if so long it pleased the honourable gentlemen opposite to him to continue their objections to the tenour of those acts.

Mr. BURKE said, he had not the smallest doubt but that the right honourable gentleman would find a peculiar degree of pleasure in defending the justice of those acts; it was a theme which was confessedly dictated by self-love; but when the right honourable gentleman talked of his being particularly pledged, it included no more than this modest assertion—that the measure must be just, because he was the minister of India. But with respect to the present objections to the measure, if the language of the petition was displeasing to the right honourable gentleman as coming from men in arms, that might possibly have been a good reason for rejecting the petition; but when it was once received, that objection was of course given up, and it now mattered not whether they originally came, in the language of Milton, "beseeching, or besieging," they were now entitled to a hearing. He was not at all surprised to hear that gentlemen going out to India, had approved of these acts. Those who had favours to ask, were easily persuaded; and those, who perhaps could not go out but through the interest of that right honourable gentleman, would readily yield their conviction to his arguments; eloquent as he was by nature, there was then a superior eloquence in his situation, a persuasion in his official rank, which few adventurers so situated could withstand. The House, however, was not now to deliberate on the opinions of gentlemen going to India, but on the complaints of those who were already in that country, and whose supplications were poured out to them for hearing and redress.

Mr. DUNDAS denied that the opinion of any gentleman on these acts had been extorted or perverted by his situation, as he had no power to send out any person in any office to India.

Mr. BURKE replied that though the right honourable gentleman might not be possessed of any direct power to that end, yet all who knew his influence with the court of directors must own that indirectly he might effect a great deal; or, if this was denied, he was certainly possessed of a power nearly equivalent—that of instantly recalling any person who met his displeasure.

The motion was agreed to.

FEBRUARY 27.

The House went into a committee on the Bengal petitions, for the repeal of the East India judicature bill. After the counsel had retired from the bar, Mr. Dempster said, that on the next open day he should move for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the said bill, agreeably to the prayer of the petitions. Mr. Pitt observed, that there was sufficient time for the honourable gentleman to make his motion, and that instead of waiting for an open day, he ought to avail himself of the present day, which was kept open merely to accommodate him, though other very important business had been postponed for that purpose. It was absurd, after having had the benefit of counsel, for the committee to adjourn immediately, as it were in order to forget the arguments of the counsel, before they should come to a vote upon the subject. Mr. Dempster answered, that his reason for deferring his motion was the thinness of the House. He then moved, That the chairman report progress, and ask leave to sit again." Upon which, Mr. Pitt moved, by way of amendment, "That the chairman do leave the chair."

Mr. BURKE contended, that a great deal of argument might still be adduced in favour of the original motion. IT GAVE HIM GREAT CONCERN TO FIND THAT BRITISH SUBJECTS IN INDIA WERE NOT TO BE PERMITTED TO ENJOY THE SAME PRIVILEGES WHICH BRITISH SUBJECTS IN ENGLAND ENJOYED. If they were to be deprived of their freedom, if ENGLISH MOUTH AND ENGLISH PENS WERE NOT TO BE ALLOWED TO BE EXERCISED IN FAVOUR OF OPPRESSED NATIVES, THOSE NATIVES MUST LOSE THEIR FREEDOM ENTIRELY AND NO COMPLAINT against persons in office could ever be preferred with effect, so as to reach the knowledge and challenge the inquiry of the parliament of Great Britain, because the acts petitioned against, put it in the power of the governor-general to seize and imprison every British subject who should presume particularly to state the variety of oppressions under which a native might unfortunately languish.

Major SCOTT said, that as to the government of Bengal, it had ever been, and it ever must be despotic.

Mr. BURKE maintained, that the worst that could be said of any government was, that it was despotic. If the British government established in India was despotic, so far from its being the best possible government for the country, all circumstances considered, it must be the worst, because of the infinite distance of India from the seat of supreme authority. IF ENGLISHMEN IN INDIA WERE DEPRIVED OF THEIR RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES, A TOTAL END WAS PUT TO FREEDOM IN INDIA, SINCE AN ENGLISHMAN WHO SUFFERED HIS LIBERTIES TO BE TAKEN FROM HIM WITHOUT CAUSE AND WITHOUT RESISTANCE ON HIS PART, WAS AN ENGLISHMAN DEPRAVED, FIT AND READY NOT ONLY TO ENSLAVE HIMSELF, BUT TO ENSLAVE OTHERS. It was natural, he observed, for men in power to feel an inclination to exercise that power tyrannically, and even to the enslaving of those subordinate to their authority; but it was the province of free men to detect them; and when the freedom of Englishman in India was taken from them, those in power there, might with impunity carry into execution against the miserable natives whatever plans of slavery their arbitrary and unfeeling dispositions might suggest.

The amendment was agreed to.

Flowers of Tauric Literature.

Ex uno, disce omnes.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Your Correspondent ANTI-QUIBLER, having selected for the amusement of your readers some rich specimens of the "classical elegance" of style, of the Editor of the BULL, entirely from his own original editorial paragraphs; you will perhaps permit me now to present them with a few selections from a letter in to-day's BULL, signed BRITANNICUS, which the intelligent Editor is pleased to call "an able exposure." It is indeed an exposure, and a very complete one of the writer's ignorance.

Paragraph 1st.—"It was not my intention to have at present, &c." "and, indeed, I now, &c."

Paragraph 2d.—Is a quotation from JUNIUS, to whose elegant composition, the style of BRITANNICUS is an admirable foil.

Paragraph 5th.—"Now, Sir, this extract, however sound in its abstract doctrine," (sound "extract," not sound doctrine!); "It" (the Extract) "only related to the meridian of the Parent State." "What, therefore, I particularly complain of is, the constant use which is now made of high authorities (Poor things! Query, Secretaries or Clerks of Stationery?) for the purpose of producing an effect totally distinct from their original intent.

Paragraph 4.—Any man is at liberty to adopt as his individual sentiments, the suggestion of others; but I do maintain that he is not authorized to bring them forward as applicable, on the part of their original author, to cases which that Author never contemplated," [and I do maintain, that thou art O BRITANNICUS, a wonderfully clever fellow, albeit thy neck is in no danger of being stretched for setting the Thames on fire; and I tell thee, PHILO-JUNIUS, that thou hast richly deserved the castigation of this most able writer, for wickedly caballing with the ghost of Junius to bring forward "on the part of the author," a wicked extract the matter of which when he wrote it, he did not mean to apply to the question of the Liberty of the Press in Calcutta. I maintain you had no right Mr. PHILO-JUNIUS to quote the words of Junius, "on his part" whatever you did on your own, because he being defunct and gone, has no right "I maintain" to say a word about the matter of Free discussion here.] "Such a course of writing, aims at the establishment of a species of delusion on the public or at least that part of it who" [this is to establish I suppose a species of grammar not delusion] "have not an opportunity in India of detecting, &c." A part of the public here, is imposed on, but has not an opportunity in India of detecting the imposition. The public are here; but the "opportunity" is not, it seems! Query, is it in Dublin or on its way to England with the late Editor of the JOURNAL? Alas! poor "Opportunity," art thou too banished?

Paragraph 6th "Great Britain has for many centuries been advancing to its "present high zenith, &c." [Have mercy on our benighted intellects, thou bright star in the galaxy of Tauric talent: deign to let us into this mighty secret of the classification of zeniths from "high" to low; and add to our humble stock of knowledge by informing us when our happy country passed the low zenith, and to what altitude of zeniths India has attained? Say, has she passed the low, and under what happy dynasty is she to reach the high zenith? Glorious consummation, if it bring us, as we may reasonably expect, the climate and the zenith of old England together!] "However favorable a tropical climate (which we must endure, I suppose, till we attain the "high zenith") "may be, to the early maturity of the human form, I have great doubts of the same precocious advantages accruing, to its enlightened intellect (the enlightened intellect of the form! a new species I suppose about to be invented or established by Britannicus, or a "precocious" advantage to accrue from what? the high zenith possibly. Whether thou be'st precocious I know not; but thou art indeed a precious original]. "I can never admit the safety, or indeed the possibility in India of a

Licentious Press, [Indeed most skilful logician! And so, because it is impossible that a Licentious Press can exist in India, therefore, it is proper, that the Press should be restricted to prevent that which can never happen? Most logical deduction! Because it is impossible that the Press can be licentious in India, therefore, never let it be free. "A second Daniel come to judgment!"]

I have, now Sir, I think given your readers a quantum of, for one day at least, of Tauric composition; on some future occasion I shall return to the task of culling for the entertainment of your readers, more Flowers of Tauric Literature.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

Moorgheekutta, March 25, 1823.

ANTI-JARGONIST.

Slaves in Bengal.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

I shall be obliged by any of your Correspondents informing me, through the medium of your JOURNAL, if there are any Regulations under this Presidency touching the protection of the Slave, and where they are to be found.

Slavery in this part of India abounds to a much greater extent than what most people are aware of, and as the poor wretches are oftentimes cruelly treated by their hard hearted masters, it is highly expedient the Slave should have ample protection.

In years of scarcity, such as 1810-11, the number of children sold, especially girls, are numerous beyond conception; and I believe the buyer is openly allowed to register the name of the Slave at the Thannah in which the sale has taken place, and for which, as I have been informed, the Thacnadar clandestinely takes a fee.

Through your JOURNAL, I should also be glad to learn the result of a trial of an individual for the murder of a poor Slave which lately took place at the Cape.

Lower Provinces of } AN OLD MOFUSSILITE.
Bengal, March 21, 1823. }

Strange Visitors in Tank Square.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Though I and some other few humble Bipeds, like myself, peaceful inhabitants of this good City, have been more than once refused admittance into Tank-square, after certain hours in the evening, I find that those restrictions do not extend to horned cattle (at least of the quadruped kind); for on taking my stroll in the Square about eight o'clock on Sunday evening, I found a Cow grazing very comfortably on the borders of that beautiful basin; I imagine, the animal could not very easily have got over the balustrade, and the Centries at the gate must have been blind indeed, if they could not see her coming through the turnstile.

Happy Country this! were cows and jackals are allowed to range unmolested through the public promenades at night, while harmless citizens must suffer themselves to be warned off at the point of the Bayonet, to the meriment of shackled Convicts who sometimes add impertinence to ridicule.

This circumstance will I hope clearly convince our worshipful Magistrates, how vigilant the Chowkeydars and Thannadars (to whom probably the animal belonged) are in the discharge of their duty; if, as I have seen on former occasions, a party of Children had that evening been frolicking on the Green in the vicinity of the Cow, the consequences might have been serious.

I hope these observations may through the medium of your excellent Paper, reach the eyes or ears of the proper authorities, and that they will be pleased to remedy the evil complained of.

I am, Sir, Yours obediently,

PHILO LOUNGER,

Another Proof of Public Opinion.

To J. S. Buckingham, Esq. late Editor of the Journal.

DEAR SIR,

It was with mingled feelings of sorrow and indignation that I read in the JOURNAL of the 14th ultimo, that you had received an order banishing you from the shores of India, for your just, manly and able remarks, on the incompatibility and inconsistency of a Divine (devoted as is always presumed to be and as he always should be, to the service of his Master and Maker) intermeddling with an occupation totally at variance with such a profession, and instead of devoting his whole time in forwarding the noble work of reformation in the soul (being a professed Minister of the Gospel) scandalizing that very work by his mercenary acceptance of an office wholly unconnected with his calling.

I do not, however, wish to dilate upon this unpleasant and grating subject. We are all convinced of the harsh and arbitrary nature of the ***** act, that has compelled you to leave us. You have always been ready and willing to submit your conduct and writings, to the decision of a Jury of Twelve of your Countrymen; and I, with many others, conceive that your desire to bow alone to that Tribunal, ought to make you dear to every Briton, and to every Freeman. I feel confident, that nine out of ten in India, think you an injured and a persecuted man; but you know better than I can tell, that when interest clashes with principle, we must give way to one: the latter is, unfortunately, in the present state of human weakness, too often sacrificed at the shrine of the former. Military Men and all the Company's Servants know, that were they openly to say any thing favorable of you, it would be construed into rebellion, or distorted into some hideous and diabolical offence; and consequently, that the person who might magnanimously give his opinion, would be marked as a being unfit to breathe the genial air of the East, which only refreshes and abundantly supplies the wants of the obsequious; and as the hurricane now blows towards the West, it would be doubly dangerous, as it might possibly strand him before you, (so rapid is summary banishment) on the shores of free and independent England,—first to tell to her illustrious sons, the unpalatable tale that freedom and liberty had been put down, and that their noblest boast was in danger; that every thing dear to Britons was to be wrested from them, that from henceforth the Laws were to be suspended.

We are all here very much pleased at the manner in which the JOURNAL has been conducted since your resignation, and I for one must say, that I think, though I abhor the act, that your banishment is one of the very best deeds that has ever yet been enacted in favour of Liberty of the Press, and the diffusion of every noble sentiment that is the birth-right of Britons; because I think it will be the means of putting the Press beyond the reach of the caprice of any individual however just or upright he may be. We know we are all but men, consequently liable to err; besides no single man, however exalted his station, or however wise, has a right to ruin a fellow-creature according to his mere will and humour. The idea is preposterous, and none but the most servile wretches would for a moment advocate such an unheard-of stretch of power. The more I think of the cause, the more sorrowful and indignant do I feel at this ***** severity. Any Englishman to be dragged forth from his dearest friends; wrested, perhaps from the bosom of a beloved family, and like the vilest criminal, ignominiously banished without trial from the country in which he had run such an honorable career, devoting his time at the hazard of his life in this noxious clime, to the spread of universal knowledge! What will Englishmen at home say, when they hear that instead of receiving praise, and encouragement ***** in the country in which the most memorable scene of your exertions has been, that you have been ***** driven from it without Trial!! an act calculated to blast your character and prospects for ever, and to entail misery, on your family. Englishmen will pronounce you

innocent; or they will receive you into their bosoms, until by a Jury of your countrymen, you are pronounced guilty.

Being personally unknown, I write to you as an injured public man and since proscription or Banishment without Trial, has been graciously and considerably fulminated against you, I think it the duty of every Freeman to record their opinion on the act. I have therefore to request that you will be pleased to put me down as a Subscriber, and send me regularly a Number, or Copy of the NEW ASIATIC JOURNAL, which you propose publishing on your arrival in England. You can direct it to the care of Messrs. Alexander and Co. under cover, or send it whichever way is most convenient. You have the hearty wishes of all here, (I may almost say, as the courtly few are but inconsiderable) for your success and welfare. I have now lifted up my voice as far as I am able, against ***** and have only to add, that should you deem any thing I have said worthy of a Briton, you are free to let it go forth. In the full assurance, that ample justice will be done you in the Land of Liberty,

I remain, dear Sir,

AN ENEMY TO TRANSMISSION.

March 8, 1823.

Canine Diseases.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

The severe loss of Dogs yearly, experienced by Sporting Gentlemen in this country, and especially in the upper provinces, by what is termed the "Distemper," renders an enquiry into this important subject an object of peculiar interest, to all such as value the services of this noble quadruped, or participate in the elegant sports of the chase. I am consequently induced to beg the publication of the following case out of a number, in the hope that some one of your numerous Correspondents may have it in their power to point out a specific, or even a preventive against this destructive disease.

Case.—A beautiful thorough-bred Grey-hound Bitch of mine, I perceived for the last 12 days to have had a discharge from the nose with a dryness and heat thereof attended with an aversion to motion, anorexia, lassitude, straining and purging of a vitiated fetid, dark slimy matter. The symptoms gradually increased till yesterday, when she died, seemingly in much agony. In the latter stage her evacuations were less feculent, a short dry cough, with laborious respiration ensued. The cough and nasal discharge increased afterwards to a very alarming degree.

Treatment.—Depletion and the antiphlogistic regimen, the only method of cure I have any confidence in, were resorted to, but not in the early stage of the disease, to which its failure in the present instance may be attributed.

Appearance on Dissection.—The blood vessels of the brain were turgid. On laying open the nares, a considerable quantity of mucus was found, and the membranes which secrete that fluid were inflamed. In the upper part of the larynx near the glottis, a large quantity of mucus, mixed with pus was discovered, and the mucus membrane was inflamed.

The viscera of the thorax were natural, the bowels and mesentary exhibited marks of slight inflammation, the former contained a quantity of hardened feces. The uterus contained eight catule or fetuses.

In this manner have I lost a number of valuable Dogs this season, and it may now be said of me—*Non illum puto in domo eam reliquisse.*

I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

IMPERITISSIMUS.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA, THIS-DAY.

| | H. | M. |
|-----------------|---------|----|
| Morning..... | 4 | 3 |
| Evening..... | 4 | 27 |
| Moon's Age..... | 16 Days | |

True Definition of "Ana."

SIR, To the Editor of the Journal.

Instead of any attempt to shew that he has some acquaintance with the grammar of his own language, and can write it correctly, the Editor of the BULL endeavours to astound his readers by a display of his learning; and vapours about the Greek preposition *ana*, as if it could shield him from the ridicule, to which his ignorance has exposed him, or prove that the numerous violations of grammar and good sense, which are constantly to be found in all his paragraphs, are as classically correct, as some of those expressions which in his *wisdom* he has attempted to criticize, and marked out in Italics as erroneous.

He is pleased to say in reference to this Greek Preposition "we recommend them to the Lexicon" &c but, Sir, without calling in question the goodness of the learned BULLITE's intentions, I for my part must beg leave to decline the favor of his introduction; because I have found by experience, that there are persons in the world who are very ready at giving recommendations to others with whom they have no claim of intimacy, and of whom perhaps they have merely "heard tell". I suspect this would turn out to be the case with the learned Editor's recommendation to the Lexicon: he has evidently heard of it and may have seen it; but I really must doubt his intimacy with it, or he never would attempt to drag in an unoffending Greek preposition to prove that the plural number is the singular.

I shall not annoy your English readers, with a quotation from a Greek Lexicon to shew them the meaning of a Greek preposition; nor quote five or six lines from Horace to prove that I have read the Work; though without having ever before looked either into the Lexicon or into Horace, it would be very easy for any one to furnish such *proofs* of learning. I leave these resources to the Editor of the BULL, to whom it may be convenient to endeavour to impress his readers with a belief, that he does understand *some* language, since his daily lucubrations sufficiently illustrate his ignorance of his own. It is not required of me, either to be, or to pretend to be, a scholar; I shall therefore content myself with quoting an English definition of this same termination "*ana*" from an English Work, which proves that it is a Latin termination and not a Greek one; although there is a Greek preposition *ana* as well as an Indian coin of the same name*; the latter of which has about as much to do with JOURNALANA as the former; the definition I allude to, is to be found in Rees's Cyclopædia and is expressed in the following words:—

"*Ana*, in *Matters of Literature*, a Latin termination, adopted into the titles of several books in other languages. *Anas*, or *books in ana*, are collections of the memorable sayings of persons of learning and wit; much the same with what we otherwise call *table talk*.

"*Wolfius* has given the history of books in *ana* in the preface to the *Casauboniana*. He there observes, that though such titles be new, the thing itself is very old; that *Xenophon's* books of the deeds and sayings of *Socrates*, as well as the dialogues of *Plato*, are *Socratiana*; that the apophthegms of philosophers collected by *Diogenes Laertius*; the sentences of *Pythagoras*, and those of *Epictetus*; the works of *Athenæus*, *Stobæus*, and divers others, are so many *anas*. Even the *Gemaras* of the Jews, with several other oriental writings, according to *Wolfius*, properly belong to the same class. To this head of *ana* may likewise be referred the *Orphica*, the *Pythagoræa*, *Æsopica*, *Pyrrhonica*, &c."

Scaligerana was the first piece that appeared with a title in *ana*. It was composed by *Isau de Vassan*, a young *Champagnois*, recommended to *Jos Scaliger*, by *Casaubon*. Being much with *Scaliger*, who was daily visited by the men of learning at *Leyden*, de *Vassan* wrote down whatever things of any moment he heard *Scaliger* say. And thus arose the *Scaligerana*, which was not printed till many years after, at *Geneva*, in 1666. *Patin*, *Let. 431*. Soon after came the *Perroniana*, *Thuana*, *Naudæ*.

* "There is a river in Macedon and a river in Wales."

ana, *Patineana*, *Sorberiana*, *Menagiana*, *Anti-Menagiana*, *Furestiana*, *Chevreauna*, *Leibnitziana*, *Arlequiniana*, *Poggiana*, &c."

Whether the termination be Greek or Latin, I maintain in spite of the dictum of the erudite Editor of the BULL, that the whole word JOURNALANA is plural, and what I have quoted above, sufficiently proves it; besides which, common sense points out, that that which designates plurality of things whether sayings, deeds or objects, cannot be singular. Thus *Socratiana* is explained, to mean the deeds and sayings of *Socrates*, that is, "*Xenophon's* books of his deeds and sayings are *Socratiana*," I say again therefore that "*a JOURNALANA*" is a false concord. Let the Editor of the BULL disprove it if he can. The Editor talks of his having anticipated that this expression would be criticized as a blunder; but did he anticipate that it would be proved to be a gross one; and that it would furnish an irresistible proof of his ignorance of the very rudiments of that language he would persuade us he understands?

But even if he had been successful in the defence of this single blunder, what would it have availed him in refutation of a charge that he is ignorant of the most common grammatical construction of his own language. What have *Horace* and the *Greek Lexicon* to do with such false concords as these; "*neither were; a pillow and a counterpane was found, &c.*" Why does he not shew us, that this is grammatical—classical—elegant; and why does he not prove that such expressions as "*if it be*," "*if it were*," &c. which he has sneered at in Italics, are neither the one nor the other? I leave him to answer these queries—now I will venture to guess why he has so rashly set up for a critic; he deemed himself secure in his own insignificance from the exposure of your Correspondents, and he was well aware, that the Editor of the JOURNAL intent on the defence of principles, would not descend to verbal criticisms. The BULL has now found out that even his ignorance will not protect him when he pretends to knowledge. I perceive, that he writhes under the lash applied to his folly, and would not be too severe with him; but let him attend to my advice, and bear in mind the fable. Let him while disguised in the *Lion's Skin* beware of playing the critic or his braying will again betray him, and again urge me to expose his ignorant pretensions.

March 26, 1823.

ANTI-QUIBLER.

More Blunders of the Bull.

SIR, To the Editor of the Journal.

A writer in the JOURNAL of the 25th, signing himself ANTI QUIBLER, accuses the Editor of JOHN BULL of ignorance of his mother tongue; and cites in proof of the charge, some very gross blunders in sense and grammar, from the Editorial paragraphs of the BULL of the 20th.

Now, Sir, mark the defence; it is original and curious. The Editor of JOHN BULL does not deny that he wrote bad English and bad grammar; but says he, the Correspondents of the JOURNAL have occasionally misquoted Latin! This is what *Junius* would have called "a d—d whimsical" defence; the BULLITES, perhaps, may deem it logical and ingenious.

As the Editor of the BULL has particularly attacked in this defence of his, the scrap of Latin, inserted in my letter of the 10th instant, I beg to say that I quoted from memory; and after all, though I have written words which are not in the line I intended to quote, I defy the classical Editor of the BULL, (who tells us, he really has read *Horace*, which they that list may believe), with all his learning, to prove that what I did write was ungrammatical; but even if he could have proved it to be so, I do not see how my having written bad Latin on the 10th, can palliate his writing bad English on the 20th; but I shall be glad to be enlightened on this point.

I should have written, "*Hic niger est, hunc tu Romane Caveto*;" but I wrote by mistake, "*hunc tu Romane Caveto, nam ille niger est*," which though far less elegant, expressed my meaning; and is at least grammatical. Can the Editor of the BULL say as much for his English? Has he dared to do it? No. He recommends ANTI-QUIBLER to the Lexicon, (not to refer to it); and I recommend him to give up Editing a Paper, until he has studied—not *Horace*, but *Lindley Murray*.

Gardens, March 26, 1823.

JUSTITIA:

Police of Calcutta.

We have to-day the satisfaction of laying before our Readers, the Presentment of the Grand Jury to the Honorable Sir Francis Macnaghten, at the close of their labours for the Second Sessions of the Supreme Court. Such a document, drawn up from the combined information and experience of so many intelligent and respectable individuals, cannot but command the Public attention; and the suggestions it contains, will, we doubt not, prove highly beneficial to the community.

As it refers, with unqualified approbation, to a Report before given in by a Grand Jury on a similar occasion, we subjoin a few excellent extracts from it, for the convenience of such of our Readers, as may not have the means of referring to it, at hand.—They are from the Presentment of the Grand Jury for the Fourth Sessions of 1821, which certainly appears to us to deserve all the praise bestowed upon it:—

Robberies of Dwelling Houses.—The object of the thief would be defeated, were there no places in existence where his ill acquired property could with facility be disposed of; and as the enquiries of the Jury do not lead them to the belief, that perpetrators of burglary in India have been actuated by sanguinary, or indeed other motives than those of mere plunder, they would feel inclined to place a full reliance on measures more of prevention than of punishment, or measures which should be calculated to annihilate those receptacles for stolen or dishonestly acquired property, which is to be feared are but too abundant in Calcutta, and, under this view of the case, as such places appear to be within the knowledge, though at present without the control of the Magistrates, the Jury, with submission, would beg to recommend that a summary power be vested in the Magistracy to enter upon and put down all notorious receptacles for stolen property—all petty auction rooms, gambling and other houses of ill fame, to which persons of bad or suspicious character may be in the habit of resorting.

Impositions of Bearers, Boatmen, &c.—In extension of the subject, as it is to be apprehended, that much facility for the conveying away of stolen property is afforded by the numerous unregistered and unlicensed drivers of hackeries and kyranchies, boatmen, palanquin bearers, and common coolies, who earn their daily subsistence by plying for hire in Calcutta, the Jury would further recommend that the Magistrates be empowered to license all persons of the above description, and that they be required to register themselves at the Police, as well as to number their carts, kyranchies, boats and palanquins in a conspicuous manner—the coolies being required to bear badges, and it were further to be desired that some controlling power were vested in the Magistracy on certain shops and trades in Calcutta, requiring all of such description or character as might appear most likely to facilitate the concealment of stolen property amongst which description the Jury would class hawkers, pedlars, pawnbrokers, &c. to take out licences for the prosecution of their business.

Apprehension of Suspicious Persons.—Adverting to the municipal regulations of the Metropolis of England, which appear to empower the Magistracy there to take up and detain all suspicious characters unable to give a satisfactory account of themselves, the Jury cannot discover that any very serious inconvenience is likely to arise from the vesting a tantamount authority in the Police establishment in the Metropolis of India, provided that convenient Offices were at the same time established in the four wards of the City, to be considered as dependencies of the head Police Office in the Loll Bazar, and furnished with the most constant attendance, day and night, of trust-worthy and responsible Europeans, well acquainted with the Native language and customs; before whom all persons partaking of the character alluded to by the learned Judge, and apprehended under the circumstances mentioned by him, should be instantly brought for examination, and either as instantly discharged or handed over to the sitting magistrate to be further dealt with as the cases might appear to require. If it were further provided, that all instances of improper or frivolous apprehension or detention, whether on the part of the Native Chokeydar or the European, should be visited with immediate and signal punishment, the Jury are not without hopes that much practical benefit and increased security for property would result from the introduction of the regulations thus adverted to.

Numerical Deficiency of the Police Establishment.—The Jury content themselves with these observations—that the population of Calcutta has within the last 18 or 20 years undergone material increase while the Police Establishment has not been augmented—though they have understood it to be the opinion of the Magistrates that much of the crime committed in the metropolis is attributable to the Police Establishment of Calcutta not being on a scale sufficiently extended to meet the increased and increasing population; and this opinion of the Magistrates appears to be corroborated by the fact, that the total Police Establishment of three of the principal cities in the Mofussil appear to be about 5 times

more numerous than that of Calcutta, while the aggregate of houses to be guarded scarcely exceeds those of the metropolis by one-third. A statement of this kind appears to carry its own comment and its own remedy with itself: and the Jury have little doubt but that the wisdom and vigilant care of the executive will devise measures for that increase of the Police establishment both on shore and afloat, which the increased population and a view to the complete security of the property of the city appear to require. The jury are of opinion that if night patrols were established, under the charge of European Constables, who should be instructed to visit the different chokeedary stations, and increased confidence and security would be afforded to property of all descriptions.

Inadequate Pay of Police Officers.—The Jury cannot take leave of this subject in which they are addressing your Lordship, without expressing the belief they entertain, that an efficient Police, in the native branch of it, cannot be looked for until encouragement be given to persons of good character and conduct to enter on its duties. The present rates of pay given to Jemmadars and Chokeedars do not appear to be adequate. The latter only receive 4 Rs. per month; a rate of wages manifestly inadequate to their maintenance, and considerably below what they would receive even in many other professions, of not more labour and less responsibility. It would seem, therefore, that the present system does not afford sufficient inducement for qualified persons to engage themselves, and it is to be feared that the Chokeedars now employed must in many instances be incompetent to their duties, or that they derive an income from sources, at once at variance with their duty, and destructive as well of the ends of Justice, as of the character of an efficient Police.

We shall, perhaps, be condemned for expressing our surprise, that the above excellent suggestions, coming from so respectable a quarter, and carrying with them the countenance of the Supreme Court, whose anxiety to amend our Police Establishment is well known; have not produced all the good that was reasonably to be expected. We have no wish either to censure or to irritate: and we cannot hope that any recommendation from us, however mildly expressed, would carry more weight with it than that of a Grand Jury. But still, we do think it our duty not to suppress the fact, that Boats, Bearers, Hackeries, Coolies, &c. &c. are all, or most of them, in the same unsatisfactory state as before the abovementioned Grand Jury said a word on the subject. This is sufficiently apparent from the loud and general complaints which have been made through the medium of the Newspapers,—a channel not as yet closed against the grievances of the Public. These impartial Monitors, have indeed drawn down upon themselves, no small share of abuse for having dared to give expression to such complaints; for it is now the fashion with a certain party, to cry up all men in power as infallible; to laud every placeman, as endowed with absolute wisdom; and to denounce those who have not been ennobled by a place or pension, as unprincipled Adventurers; by nature Traitors to the State; and enemies of Society! Such doctrines may sound very fine in an Ultra Tory Paper, maintained by a handful of the Company's Servants, and edited by a Pensioner; but such doctrines can never make any impression on the minds of honest and liberal men, who feel in their own hearts that Patriotism—public spirit,—a regard for the happiness and improvement of mankind,—are something more than unmeaning sounds.

Even those who deny the existence of such feelings except in the breast of Traitors, will listen with attention to the subjoined Presentment of the Grand Jury. They will be forced to confess, that evil may exist under the wisest and best system of rule; that Magistrates may leave some abuses unredressed, if not stimulated by the admonition of the Public voice. They must then allow that those who venture at the risk of abuse and prosecution, fine and imprisonment, to publish such complaints, are not therefore vile and unprincipled vendors of slander, falsehood and libel: the atrocious charges made against us. Nay, after such an irrefragable document, showing that the public have not complained without some cause, they may even admit that within the walls of a Gaol, the voice of murmuring may be heard, and that a Newspaper may venture to state the fact (as we lately did) without making the Press the vehicle of slander and falsehood.

After this exposé, we trust all complaints on the part of the Public will not be met with eternal fulminations against the Press! the licentious Press!! the seditious, traitorous, abominable Press!!! The fatal Box pregnant with all the evils that afflict

mankind; and which has only to be shut up for ever in order to restore the Golden Age!

We beg it to be understood that we have no desire, as already said, to impute blame; we merely deprecate evil wherever it exists, and wish all to exert themselves for its removal; convinced at the same time of the difficulty of the task, and that men of the best intention and purest motives and most disinterested zeal, may be unable to accomplish one half of the good it is their wish as much as their duty, if practicable, to perform.

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.

To the Hon. Sir Francis Macnaghten, Knight, Senior Justice of his Majesty's Court of Judicature in Bengal.

The Grand Jury having devoted the most deliberate consideration to the points which it was your Lordship's pleasure to direct their attention to, on the opening of the present Sessions, as well as subsequently in your communication of the tenth instant, beg leave, before being discharged, to submit the result of their enquiries, together with such information as their own individual and collective experience enables them to offer on the important matter referred to them.

It may not be irrelevant to premise, that the Jury in the course of their proceedings, were greatly embarrassed, and experienced considerable difficulty in reconciling the conflicting opinions obtained from various quarters, to which they were necessarily obliged to resort for information: all however appeared to concur in the fact, that numerous crimes are committed in the Town of Calcutta, and that the demoralization of the lower classes of the Natives, is greatly on the increase, and owes its rapid extension mainly to the impunity resulting from non-detection of the culprits. The measures proposed for correcting the evils were so different and dissimilar, and the assertions respecting the completeness or non-completeness of the Police Establishment so contradictory, that the Jury, limited as they were in time and with other important avocations to attend to, found it impracticable to enter into all the requisite details of the subject, or to treat of it further than to bring under your Lordship's cognizance, such circumstances of a general nature, as they conceive claim the more early consideration of the executive authorities; and these, for brevity's sake, are resolved into the two following general heads.

1st.—The increase of late years of plunderers of mercantile property in transit on the river, and the insecurity of even the bulkier sort of Merchandise on the banks of the river, more especially at Ghauts.

2d.—The increase of theft throughout the city particularly during the day.

Without entering into all the other shades of crime daily occurring, the Jury will confine themselves to the general inference that, in their opinion such offences, as well as those of a graver cast, owe their origin to the under specified sources.

To numerous classes of Servants without character, and unprincipled adventurers who licentiously roam through this city, having no fixed places of abode; and to the various hordes of Bearers, Coolies, Hackery Drivers and Boatmen, who at their own pleasure, and in an unprecedented manner, levy grievous and vexatious exactions from the Public, and uncontrollably regulate their own conduct, terms, and charges.

3d.—To numerous unlicensed petty Auction Rooms, and Houses of ill fame, where gambling, drinking, and riotousness are constantly kept up, which haunts of depravity and villainy, not only serve as nurseries of crime, but as sanctuaries where the most flagrant, determined, and systematic agents of vice, obtain ready concealment and protection.

With respect to the best preventive means to be adopted against the offences and crimes alluded to, the Jury feel diffident in proposing any measures of innovation—and would rather beg leave respectfully to refer your Lordship to the able and comprehensive report given in by their predecessors in the last Sessions of 1821. The view therein taken of the several points connected with the subject now before them, to this Jury appears complete,

and they very readily record their full concurrence in it. Anxious, however, to see some improvement introduced into the municipal laws, the Jury proceed (with all due deference to the opinions of those better qualified than themselves for the undertaking,) to lay before your Lordship, such suggestions, as on mature deliberation on the nature of the case in point, appear to them advisable.

After every enquiry, the Jury at the close of their proceedings have to state it as their impression, that it does not appear at present necessary to increase the Native Establishment of the Night Patrole, which they are inclined to deem even now adequate to the protection of the persons and property of the Citizens during the night, so far as they can be protected by a watch confined to the street. The day watch on the other hand, seems numerically defective, and might be increased, should the Magistrates think proper so to recommend. In order, however, to give due efficiency to the whole system, the Jury cannot but confess their apprehension that some modification of the other branches of the Police (and of the city bye laws and Regulations) is imperiously called for by the urgency and circumstances which they have pointed out; and, under this idea they would recommend for consideration,—

1st.—How far the present Police Establishment is adequate to the prevention and detection of crime on the River, and in the City. Whether it might be rendered equal to meet every public exigency and call, by increasing the Roll of Magistrates for the purpose of securing in regular and unbroken succession, a certain number of setting Magistrates daily, or by separating the official duties of the two departments, under the designation of River and City Police.

2d.—The Jury would with submission suggest, that the number should be increased of the Constables and the other inferior European Officers, for distribution over the city, and to have under their superintendence and more immediate control the Chokeydars and Borkundazes of distant stations.

3d.—That the Magistrates should be vested with ample discretionary powers for taking up obviously suspicious persons, as well as those of understood bad character, and sending them to their houses or usual places of abode.

4th.—That the Magistrates should be intrusted with a discretionary power in all cases of convictions in petty crimes and misdemeanours, that they may substitute (or otherwise as they see best) corporal punishment for the practice that now obtains of fining culprits, or imprisoning them in the House of Correction, whence they are discharged too often, with ruined reputation and the loss of honest means of subsistence, not only to themselves, but at times to large and helpless families.

5th.—That all persons desirous of opening shops or setting up in trades, &c. should be required to qualify themselves for so doing by obtaining a license to that effect from a Magistrate.

6th.—That fixed stands or places of hire be appointed for Bearers, Coolies, Hackery Drivers, Boat People, &c. and that reasonable rules and rates be adopted for regulating their several fares and services, by which these classes of people themselves will be much improved in their morals, ameliorated in their condition, and the accommodation, comfort, and security, of the public, greatly promoted.

It is almost superfluous to observe, that in the Police Office the utmost readiness has been shewn in facilitating the labours of the Jury by supplying them with whatever records could add to their stock of information. In taking leave of your Lordship, the Grand Jury are persuaded that no apology can be necessary for having engaged so much of your Lordship's valuable time and attention as the preceding observations claimed in the performance of their important task. They have endeavoured to meet your Lordship's anxious wishes for promoting the public good, and they have only to regret that for the reasons already touched upon, it has not been in their power to offer a more full and satisfactory statement on the occasion than the foregoing.

C. R. LINDSEY, Foreman,
Grand Jury Room, March 24, 1823. [John Bull.]

Government Orders.

MILITARY.

General Orders by the Honorable the Governor General in Council.
FORT WILLIAM; MARCH 14, 1823.

Ensign Richard Somerville, of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Prince of Wales' Island and eventually to Singapore, for the recovery of his Health, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for Seven Months.

The permission granted in General Orders of the 7th December last, to Ensign Martin West, of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, to proceed to Europe on furlough, on his private affairs for one Year without Pay, is hereby cancelled.

FORT WILLIAM; MARCH 16, 1823.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

17th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensign William Beveridge to be Lieutenant from the 4th February, 1823, in succession to Macgregor, cashiered.

20th Regiment Native Infantry.—Brevet-Captain and Lieutenant William Louis Treuman to be Captain of a Company, from the 13th March 1823, in succession to Seppings deceased.—Ensign James Hay to be Lieutenant, from the 13th March 1823, in succession to Seppings deceased.

Rank is assigned to the undermentioned Officers from the dates expressed opposite to their names:

Artillery.—2d Lieutenants, Robert Guthrie McGregor, Edward Francis O'Hanlon, John Edwards, John Hotham, William Charles James Lewin, Henry Montgomery Lawrence, James Horsburgh McDonald, Samuel Watson Fenning, John Fordyce, and George James Cookson, 10th May, 1822.

Infantry.—Ensigns John Bracken, 2d January, 1823. Robert McMurdo, 6th ditto. Cortland Skinner Barberie, 13th ditto. Samuel Robinson Bagshawe, 18th ditto. William Mitchell, 30th ditto. Thomas Beaton, 4th February, 1823. Peregrine Powell Turner, 7th ditto. Henry William James Wilkinson, 11th February, ditto.

Lieutenant John Murray, of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on Furlough, on account of his health.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 11th January 1823, to Captain G. N. C. Campbell, of Artillery, to proceed to New South Wales, for the recovery of his health, is cancelled from the 11th instant.

FORT WILLIAM; MARCH 21, 1823.

To remove all doubts as to the distribution of duty amongst Medical Officers, and to obviate the effects arising from the practice which now prevails of accumulating all Extra or Vacant Medical Charges on the Senior Regimental or Garrison Medical Staff, it is hereby directed, that whenever any Medical Charges or duties with Corps, Detachment, Civil Station, or of whatever nature, become vacant, for the performance of which there is no Extra or unattached Medical Officer on the spot, or in the Division, already without a Separate Medical Charge, that then the vacant duty shall be assigned to such Surgeon or Assistant present at the Station, as shall appear on due consideration by the Commanding Officer on the recommendation of the Superintending Surgeon of the District or Division, to have the least arduous or extensive duty to perform; And in like manner on every successive Medical Vacancy, till they be properly supplied by Orders from Head-Quarters.

In all cases, Surgeons of European Regiments with their Assistants are exempted from the operation of this Order, in consideration of the responsibility of their duties; but not the Assistant Surgeon in Charge of Detachments of Artillery, who may on emergency be placed in Charge of Natives Corps or Detachment, should there be no Medical Officer more disposable.

On all occasions where Detachments of European and Native Artillery (Horse or Foot) are serving together with Details of Miners and Sappers, or Pioneers in the same Camp or Cantonment, it will be for the benefit of the Service that the Medical Duties of such Troops be performed by the same Officer, should no Separate Provision be made from Head-Quarters.

The situation of Acting Quarter Masters to His Majesty's Regiments having been brought under the notice of Government; it is hereby directed, that in the case of a Vacancy or the absence of the Quarter Master in Europe, the Officer officiating as such, shall be entitled, in addition to the established Allowance for Office and specific purposes, to draw the usual Staff of 2 Rupees for Diem, such payment not causing a double Charge to the State.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions,

4th Regiment, Light Cavalry.—Brevet Captain and Lieutenant John Barclay to be Captain of a Troop, from the 6th March 1823, in succession to Neild deceased.

Cornet Henry Clayton to be Lieutenant, ditto ditto.

Brevet Captain and Lieutenant Henry Peter Carleton, of the Honorable Company's European Regiment, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his health.

Cornet G. R. Crommelin, of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, is permitted to proceed from the Cape of Good Hope to Europe on Furlough, on account of his health.—Cornet Crommelin's Furlough is to be considered as having commenced from the 18th of February 1822, the date on which the Pilot quitted the FAIRLIE, on which Ship that officer embarked at this Presidency for the Cape.

The Governor General in Council was pleased in the Judicial Department, under date the 13th instant, to comply with the application of Colonel Bedell, Commanding the Dacca Provincial Battalion, for an extension of his leave of absence, to the 1st of May ensuing.

Erratum in General Orders of the 7th March 1823, fixing the Foundry Establishment.—After the portion transferable from the Arsenal, and at top of the list to be entertained, add "6 Workmen Gun Turners."

Lieutenant G. Warren, of the Honorable Company's European Regiment, obtained the permission of the Government of Fort St. George to proceed to Europe on Furlough, as communicated in a dispatch from that Presidency, under date the 28th February last.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following temporary Appointments.

Captain Robert Rich, of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, to officiate as First Assistant Secretary to the Military Board, in succession to Captain Maddock, from the 1st ultimo.

Captain Harrie Nicholson, of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, to officiate as Second Assistant Secretary and 1st Assistant in the Department of Accounts to the Military Board, vice Rich.

FORT WILLIAM; MARCH 24, 1823.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments and Promotion in the Medical Department.

Mr. James Meik, 3d Member, to be 2d Member of the Medical Board.—Superintending Surgeon Alexander Russell to be 3d Member of the Medical Board.—Deputy Superintending Surgeon Charles Hunter to be Superintending Surgeon.—Surgeon John Brown to be Deputy Superintending Surgeon.—From the 17th March 1823, vice Gilman, proceeded to Europe on Furlough.

Assistant Surgeon George Bailie to be Surgeon, vice Brown appointed a Deputy Superintending Surgeon.

CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders by the Commander in Chief, Head quarters, Calcutta; March 17, 1823.

Lieutenant R. H. Phillips is appointed to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 1st Battalion 25th Regiment Native Infantry, in the room of Smith promoted, subject to the provisions, of the General Order dated the 17th ultimo.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of Absence:

Ordnance Commissariat.—Captain W. G. Walcott, Commissary Nagpore Magazine, from 5th April to 5th January, 1824, to visit the Presidency, on his private affairs.

1st Battalion 11th Regiment.—Lieutenant J. M. Sim, from 25th March, to 25th September, on Medical Certificate, to visit the Presidency.

Battalion Orders by Major Short, appointing Lieut. R. Beaton to act as Adjutant to the 1st Battalion 11th Native Infantry during the absence of Lieutenant and Adjutant Sim, on Medical Certificate, are confirmed.

Head quarters, Calcutta; March 18, 1823.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Appointment.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Noton to be adjutant to the 1st Battalion 23d Native Infantry, vice Wade.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

2d Battalion 5th Regiment.—Lieutenant G. Ross, from 10th April to 10th July, on his private affairs, to visit Lucknow and Chunar.

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon Mitchelson, from 11th March, to 11th May, to visit the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

Head quarters, Calcutta; March 19, 1823.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) James Stuart is removed from the first to the 2d Battalion of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry; and Lieut. William Beveridge is posted to the former Battalion.

Captain W. Nott is removed from the 2d to the 1st Battalion of the 20th Regiment.

Captain W. L. Trueman and Lieutenant James Hay of the 20th Native Infantry, are posted to the 2d Battalion of the Regiment.

Colonel Adams's Division Order of the 4th of March, appointing Lieutenant Weston, Deputy Judge Advocate General, to act as his Secretary and Persian Interpreter during the absence of Captain Beckett, is confirmed.

2d-Lieutenant Wiggins is removed from the 6th Company 2d Battalion of Artillery to the 2d Company 1st Battalion of Artillery, and ordered to proceed to Agra without delay.

Lieutenant Abbott, of the 2d Company 1st Battalion, is directed to proceed to Almorah and receive charge of the Artillery stationed at that post.

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence.

2d Battalion 18th Regiment.—Captain L. Shaw, from 5th March, to 5th September, on Medical Certificate, to proceed on the River.

Head quarters, Calcutta; March 21, 1823.

Captain H. Tapp, of the 1st Battalion 1st Regiment, who arrived at the Presidency in charge of Invalids on the 23d December last, having explained the circumstances of his case, and furnished a Medical Certificate of his bad state of health, has leave on that account till the 1st proximo.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

1st Battalion 1st Regiment.—Captain H. Tapp, from 1st April, to 1st June, in extension, on Medical Certificate.

2d Battalion 7th Regiment.—Captain P. T. Comyn, from 15th February, to 15th March, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

Head quarters, Calcutta; March 22, 1823.

The leave granted in General Orders under date the 29th of January last, to Lieutenant H. C. Clerkson, of the 2d Battalion 21st Regiment, is cancelled at the request of that officer.

The appointment in District Orders by Brigadier Carpenter, Commanding in Cuttack, under date the 17th instant, of Lieutenant T. Roberts, of the 2d Battalion 26th Native Infantry, to act as Adjutant to five Companies of that Battalion stationed at Khoordah, is confirmed.

2d Lieutenant Bariton is attached to the Flotilla on the Burmepootra, and directed to proceed by water without delay and join at Jogigopah.

The appointment by Captain MacLeod, under date Chilmay the 2d instant, of Brevet Captain Wallace to act as Adjutant to the Corps under his Command during the absence of Lieutenant and Adjutant Wake on general leave, is confirmed.

Captain Salmon, of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to do duty with the Dinagepoor Local Battalion, which he will join at Tytalia as soon after the 1st proximo as may be conveniently practicable.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; March 24, 1823.

The unexpired portion of the leave granted in General Orders of the 14th December last to Cornet Master, of the 4th Light Cavalry, is cancelled from the 1st instant, the date of his joining his Corps at Kurhan.

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence:

1st Battalion 19th Regiment.—Brevet Captain A. Orr, from 28th December 1822, to 28th June, in extension, on Medical Certificate.

JAS. NICOL, Adjutant General of the Army.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; March 18, 1823.

A mistake having occurred in the Return received at Head-Quarters of the date of Commission of Lieutenant J. Hill of H. M. 47th Regiment, the Brevet Rank of Captain of that Officer is to bear date the 1st February 1821, instead of July 1821, as announced in the General Orders of the 26th February 1822.

Head quarters, Calcutta; March 22, 1823.

Lieutenant Cochrane of the 4th Dragoons now at this Presidency, has leave to proceed to Europe on this private affairs and to be absent on that account for two years from the date of his embarkation.

The permission granted by His Excellency General Sir Alexander Campbell, to Quarter-Master Barfoot of the 46th Foot, to return to Europe for the recovery of his health with leave of absence for two years from the date of his embarkation, is confirmed.

Lieutenant J. Madigan 46th Regiment, will act as Quarter-master to that Corps during the absence of Quarter-Master Barfoot, proceeding to Europe on Medical Certificate, or until further orders.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.
20th Foot.—Ensign Giles Eyre to be Lieutenant, vice Robinson, deceased, 25th January, 1823.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Selections.

Madras, March 14, 1823.—The DAVID SCOTT will probably be the next opportunity for England.

The MORNING STAR, ARGYLE, PORTSEA and SCOTIA, will all sail in a day or two for Calcutta.—*Madras Courier.*

The Post Master General's Rustic Bridge of Tension and Suspension for Foot Passengers, Light Cattle, Palankeens, Empty Carriages, &c.—In our paper of the 7th instant, we noticed the construction of this experimental structure on the Esplanade fronting the General Post Office.

—The sudden setting up of this Bridge has very agreeably surprised the town; we say sudden, because in our usual drive on Tuesday evening nothing was apparent but the Standards—yet at early dawn yesterday an Arch of 160 feet, being the span between the points of suspension, was full in view, with colors flying. It seems that the graduating strands composing this arch had not been publicly seen, until carried out by moon light, and then set up solely by hand, within a few hours. The weight of the platform, added to the effect of the *aux*, or rope, not yet sufficiently stretched, and to which the power of the windlass has not yet been applied,—occasioned the Arch to dip two or three feet: but this dip or curvature will perhaps only remain in a small degree after three or four days' setting up. Numbers of people passed over, and the *Inventor*, to prove his confidence, was the first to be carried over in his Tonjaan, with the usual number of Bearers, a man with a *Chattah*, and several peons, and followers.—The motion is undulating lengthwise, and perhaps less disagreeable than a jarring vibration. The width of the platform need not have been so great, but it will afford confidence to passengers when above a Torrent, especially if any lateral motion occurs, which at present is inconsiderable, and the additional weight is in fact of use to steady the whole, besides the advantage of passing over carriages. So favorable a result, in the first experiment, is perhaps the best proof of the accuracy of the principle adopted and acted upon, and the effect is very satisfactory to lookers on. Since from high banks any inconsiderable dip will be immaterial, and where the banks are low, the machinery may be raised to the necessary height—No Pier heads, or abutments, appear to be required, as the Standards are placed far back on the banks. We congratulate the public on so valuable an acquisition, which, at a trifling expence to Government, will eventually afford to Travellers in Palankeens, Foot-Passengers, Mail Carriers, &c. the means of passing Torrents and Nullahs in any position on the Benares, or other great roads, if the span be not too great. It is but justice to add, that the design of this useful scheme is entirely due to the Post Master General, who has thus made a valuable present to the Post Office Department. The Model was constructed in December, and the Bridge itself is now raised into practical use under all the incidental difficulties, and delays of Native Carpenters, &c.—Professional Mechanics may now construct a dozen in less time to any Span within 200 feet.

Hindoo Literary Society.—A meeting of respectable Hindoos took place lately in Calcutta for the purpose of establishing a Literary Society, the objects of which are highly laudable. Meetings of opulent and learned Hindoos are to be held as often as may be practicable and convenient for the discussion of different subjects connected with the improvement of their countrymen, and the diffusion of general literature.—The Society have resolved to translate into Bengalee, and publish, scientific and useful works,—to comment on the immorality and inconsistency of the customs of the present day, and to point out habits and conduct more conducive to the well being and happiness of mankind,—to publish small tracts in English and Bengalee, and to collect European mathematical and philosophical apparatus and instruments for public instruction.

The individuals who attended the first meeting agreed to defray all expences themselves until the objects of the Society are generally known and understood. A house is intended to be erected for the accommodation of the Society, with a College attached to it, in which arts and sciences are to be taught.—*Government Gazette.*

Stations of Vessels in the River.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 26, 1823.

At Diamond Harbour.—CONDE DO RIO PARDO, (P.),—MINERVA, and JOHN MUNRO, outward-bound, remain.

Kedgerie.—DAVID CLARK, on her way to Town.

Saugor.—PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, and DUKE OF BORDEAUX, (F.), below Saugor, outward-bound, remain.

The GUIDE arrived off Police Ghant on Wednesday.

The Ship EDWARD STRETTILL, Captain R. Allport, is expected to sail for Penang, Sincapure, and Batavia, in two or three days.

Erratum.

In yesterday's JOURNAL, under the head "NATURAL CURIOSITIES," page 362, column 1, line 24, for "hideously human, but hideously fashioned," read "of fashion hideously human."

